

THIRTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION

OF
Collegiate and Theological Education at
the West.

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ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

CONNECTED WITH THE THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF COLLEGIATE AND THEO-
LOGICAL EDUCATION AT THE WEST.

Library
THE Board of Directors met in the First Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, the 11th of November, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M. This was two weeks later than usual, on account of the Annual Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which, for special reasons, was held this year at the time to which this Society had adjourned. Present during the meeting, Hon. J. C. Hornblower, President; Rev. Drs. C. A. Goodrich, L. Bacon, E. Davis, A. Peters, W. Patton, J. F. Stearns, E. N. Kirk and J. P. Thompson; Rev. Messrs. H. G. Ludlow, J. H. Towne, and J. Crowell, and Henry White, Esq.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Bacon, and Rev. J. Crowell was appointed Secretary.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting of the Board, together with the Minutes of the Consulting Committee, were read and approved.

The doings of the Special Committee appointed at the last Annual Meeting to investigate the claims of Webster College, Mo., Yellow Spring College, Iowa, and the College of St. Paul, Minnesota, were also reported.

It appeared from this Report that the Committee held a meeting (at which all were present), in Newark, N. J., Dec. 18, 1855, and there, after investigation, resolved unanimously to recommend to the Board of Directors that an appropriation

of \$500 be made to the College of St. Paul for the current year. Also, that the Rev. Albert Barnes and the Rev. Dr. Brainerd be appointed a sub-committee to correspond with the Trustees of that College, and call their attention to that part of their charter which placed the Institution "under the supervision and patronage of the Presbytery of Minnesota." The Rev. Drs. Bacon and Brainerd were appointed a sub-committee to visit Webster College, Yellow Spring College, and Iowa College, "to make inquiries respecting their condition and prospects and relations." From subsequent inquiry, this committee were satisfied that such visitation should be deferred for the present.

The Board then took a recess until half-past seven o'clock. After recess, the Annual Discourse before the Society was delivered by Rev. E. N. Kirk, D. D., of Boston. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. A. W. McLure, D. D., of New York. Dr. Kirk's discourse was a plea for Colleges, founded on Matt. 5 : 15. "Ye are the light of the world."

The Church of Christ, he remarked, has begun, within the last century, to interpret this her title truly. She has applied it to what is termed missionary work; but has not sufficiently seen it including the whole power of education; and especially that permanent, potent, and expanding agency, which we denominate the College. If the Pilgrim Fathers had the conviction that they must undertake by the College not only to prepare men for the ministry, but also to mould the thought and sentiment of the nation in its whole extent, by the profound, liberal, and Christian education of leading minds; to control the literature of a vast nation by making the College Christian, and the Christian College the controlling educational institution, then a great degeneracy has been witnessed in public sentiment. For Christian men have come to regard the College as a secular institution, and of such a questionable advantage to the kingdom of Christ, as to ask with weeping, whether they should expose their sons to its contaminating influence.

In the text we are called to notice that

I. *The moral and spiritual world lies in darkness. This darkness—*

1. *In individual man.* It is the hideous eclipse of the Sun of Righteousness by unbelief and prejudice, preventing all just conceptions of God; and thus making impossible a truly sound and thorough comprehension of truth, and all the true exercise of love to God or benevolence to man. Then, in consequence of this—2. *Darkness pervades the whole social structure of the world.*

A single illustration of this fact was selected from the department of political interests. Do the people now see that integrity and wisdom, sound political principles, and a lofty conception of the sacredness of human society, purity and loftiness of motive, are indispensable in our pub-

lic men? Oh! no, my countrymen, politics has come with us to be an article of trade; of a trade conducted on principles which disgrace a Christian country. This point was fully expanded. The preacher then passed to consider the provision God has made for removing moral darkness from the world. And, as that agency is in the Church, it does not become the disciples of the Lord Jesus to sit down desponding about the prevalence of corruption, violence, and oppression in the high places of the land.

This was the second point presented.

II. *The Church is appointed to remove the moral darkness of society.* "Ye are the light of the world." That is your commission and calling. There may be other illuminators—philosophers, men of science, historians—owning no allegiance to Christ, who will labor earnestly and successfully to instruct the people. But the real educators of mankind must be Christian men and women; and to Christian men must society mainly look for the thorough education of the world. The justness of this position depends on the fact, that man is not educated unless his moral and religious nature be as fully developed as his intellectual powers—which none but truly godly instructors will do; and that there is no sufficient guarantee of patriotic zeal strong enough and pure enough for the vigorous maintenance of public education on this high ground, but in the piety of Christ's true disciples. In other words, Christ has furnished by his grace the motives and impulses necessary to secure the illumination of the world; and by his providence, the means and instruments. We look at

1. *The spirit of Christianity as furnishing the motives and impulses which will lead men to create and sustain a broad, sound, efficient system of public education.* Education is the business of the Church, and each of the members is pledged to see that the world be thoroughly educated. After illustrating this point at length, the preacher proceeded to show that

2. *The Lord Jesus Christ has furnished his people with the means of accomplishing this object.* It was here shown that in every age, even the earliest, high intellectual culture had been provided by the Head of the Church, for the instructors and leaders of mankind. A brief allusion was made to the lofty, intellectual character of men who could write the historical, poetic, and prophetic portions of the Bible. But he dwelt at length on the history of those two great leaders of the Church in her transition-periods, Moses and Paul; of whom the one "was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians," then at the summit of intellectual attainments; the other was first instructed in Tarsus, at that time rivalling Alexandria in its schools, "then brought up in Jerusalem at the feet of Gamaliel," the great theologian of his day.

We shall not, however, have seen our whole responsibility in this matter, until we have more specially examined the College as a peculiar instrument provided by the Head of the Church for the execution of his purposes.

In speaking of the intellectual power of the College he referred to the popular notions about "self-educated men," showing that no man was, strictly speaking, self-educated. He cited the cases of Shakspeare and Bunyan; affirming of the one that he never learned his pure and vigorous English from the uneducated companions of his youth. Of the other, he had the English Bible, and the English language; the one, the work of Oxford and Cambridge scholars, the other powerfully wrought into a thousand forms of beauty and strength by the educated, and so affecting good Mr. Gifford and every other man who preached in Bunyan's hearing.

A prominent distinction of the College from academies and theological schools is, that it sanctifies science and general literature; bringing them to the expanding mind more fully than the former, and linking them with the sublime system of Christianity. Infidelity has gained every thing when she has made Christianity and science enemies or strangers to each other.

The moral influence of the College was then examined. Viewed in one aspect, the College is not so sacred as the Church. Yet it is just as religious as we choose to make it. What is the College? We derived the term from Pagan Rome, but the thing itself is purely Christian. The College is the beneficent dispenser of God's highest intellectual gifts; the great gymnasium where the spiritual powers are trained; the fountain of light for the teachers of mankind; it is the hospital where ignorance is cured; it is the section of life's highway, where experience and inexperience meet in the most living and effective intercourse; nay, it is the consecrated place where all the masters of thought from remotest ages and lands meet together, to enrich the youthful mind of the present generation. There Homer's harp still sounds; there Demosthenes still animates the soul to emulate his sublime eloquence; and Cicero still teaches how to become mighty in defence of truth. All sages, philosophers, statesmen, heroes, historians, poets, and orators there live a deathless life; to keep the world from gliding back to ignorance and barbarism. What is the Christian College? The sacred place where Christian scholars teach and govern, and counsel our young men; where the lights of a godly example shine in the men whom our youths love to honor; where the worship of God is a part of the daily life; and where daily prayer lays all the hallowed interests of our beloved young men under the dew of the mercy-seat. In the Christian College, Moses comes before Socrates; David before Homer; Paul before Plato, and Jesus the Lord is on the throne. On the sacred, classic enclosure rests, all day, the cloud of a covenant-keeping God; and from its altar rises continually the incense of interceding prayer.

Noiseless, and apart from the stir of life, the Christian College is putting forth the magic wand that can paralyze those terrific forces which are constantly endangering the peace and stability of the State. Infidelity always seizes upon some false philosophy, some superficial scientific reasoning; and with these bewilders and perverts the unwary. Europe is now contributing largely to our native stock of arrogant and superficial skepticism. The pulpit and the press are the weapons to overcome it; but the forge and the anvil are in the College and the Theological School; the armor-makers are there, in the retirement of those quiet Halls, unobtrusively working out the deliverance of the State. Skepticism may never meet these moral engineers in the conflict; but she will feel their power in the blows of some well-trained arm; and appreciate their skill, as the allied armies met Todleben in every earth-mound and bastion before Sevastopol.

Allusion was then made to the peculiar condition of society in the Western States; the materializing tendency of their pursuits and their circumstances. But the main source of our fears is not the transient phases of an immigrant population, nor the rush of adventurers; it is not the rude chartism of one country nor the beer-befogged skepticism of another. It is the calm, shrewd, steady, systematic movement of the Jesuit order, now attempting to do in California and Oregon what it once did in Austria; by the unobtrusive, unobserved power of the colleges to subvert the principles of the Reformation, and to crush the spirit of liberty.

There, brethren, our great battle with the Jesuit is to be waged. We must build college against college. If the musty atmosphere of a Jesuit school suits the free-born Western youth; if the scholastic modes of discipline captivate the child of the prairies, then we may fail in the contest. But all experience has confirmed our anticipation that America was a field on which the open, manly, Christian discipline of a Protestant college must annihilate the rival system of a Jesuitical instruction.

The specific work directly before this Society and by the hand of Providence pressed most urgently upon us, is to transfer our labors towards and beyond the Rocky Mountains. We must put the colleges east of the Mississippi at once on permanent foundations, and then leave them to themselves, while we press on to plant the banner of Emmanuel in the great Pacific States; and drive, by an honorable competition and a Christian warfare, the Jesuit forces, and the Jesuit school, that last hope of Rome, for ever from the soil sacred to Truth, to Godliness, to civil and religious freedom.

The thanks of the Board were presented to Dr. Kirk for his discourse, and a copy was requested for publication. Adjourned until to-morrow morning at half-past eight o'clock.

Wednesday Morning, 8½ o'clock.

The Board met. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Patton.

Hon. J. C. Hornblower, the President, Henry White, Esq., and the Corresponding Secretary, were appointed a Committee to consider the expediency of abbreviating the name of the Society; also to consider the expediency of procuring an act of incorporation, and to report at the next Annual Meeting.

The reading of the Annual Report, as drawn up for the consideration of the Board, commenced at the previous session, was finished by the Corresponding Secretary. The Report was then discussed, and referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Drs. Patton, Bacon, Peters and Goodrich.

The Report of the Treasurer was also presented, accompanied by the certificate of the Auditor, M. O. Halsted, Esq., and was referred for general examination to a Committee consisting of Messrs. White and Ludlow.

The Committee appointed at the last Annual Meeting on the Naglee Legacy in Philadelphia, (John M. Atwood, Esq., Chairman,) reported progress, and were continued.

The question of the expediency of selling the lot of ground in Dunkirk, N. Y., conveyed in trust to the Treasurer and Secretary of the Society by the will of the late Dea.

Timothy Stillman, of Wethersfield, Conn., was submitted to those individuals, subject to the advice of the Consulting Committee.

Recess until half-past two o'clock.

After recess, the Committee to whom the Annual Report was referred, reported, recommending that it be adopted with the modifications in phraseology which will be made by the Corresponding Secretary. The Report was adopted.

The Committee on the Treasurer's account reported that they had examined it, and would accordingly recommend it to the approval of the Board. The Report was approved.

Renewed applications for aid were presented from Illinois, Wabash, Marietta, Beloit, Wittenberg and Heidelberg, Colleges in States east of the Mississippi, also from College of St. Paul, Iowa College, German Evangelical Missouri College, Pacific University, Oregon, and the College of California.

President Chapin, of Beloit College, was heard in behalf of that Institution, and the Rev. Dr. Sprecher in behalf of Wittenberg College. The Rev. L. Nollau, of St. Louis, also made statements in reference to the present condition and wants of the German Evangelical Mo. College.

As the result of correspondence, estimates were presented from the six colleges above named in States east of the Mississippi, showing the amount of additional aid which they would respectively need from the Society, and on the reception of which they could relinquish all further claim to assistance, and leave the Eastern field. After a careful examination of these estimates, and a survey of the whole field of the Society, the Board unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions, viz.:

Whereas the six colleges upon the list of the Society in States east of the Mississippi, are engaged in efforts to secure a permanent endowment that will render unnecessary any further assistance to them from the East, and thus enable the Society to give its whole strength to Institutions between the Mississippi and the Pacific: And whereas additional aid from the Society will be essential to the successful completion of this work; therefore,

Resolved—That in the judgment of this Board, it is expedient to enter at once upon a vigorous effort to raise, within two years, for this purpose, \$50,000, in addition to payments and pledges already made.

Resolved—That the officers of the Colleges interested in this move-

ment may have the opportunity in connection with the ordinary agencies of the Society, and under the direction of the Consulting Committee, to exert themselves efficiently for the accomplishment of this object so far as may be practicable without interfering with the regular objects of the Society.

The following appropriations for the ensuing year were voted to Institutions in States west of the Mississippi, viz. :—

Iowa College,	\$1,500
College of St. Paul,	500
German Evangelical Mo. College,	1,000
Pacific University,	1,200
College of California, \$2,000, less \$273 (already received),	1,727

The Rev. Drs. Stearns and Patton were appointed a commission to visit Iowa, Yellow Spring, and Webster Colleges, and the Consulting Committee were empowered to fill any vacancy that may occur in the commission.

The Board then adjourned to attend the Anniversary exercises this evening at half past 7 o'clock.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

The exercises were held in the First Congregational Church. The President took the chair, and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Patton. An abstract of the Annual Report (embracing that of the Treasurer) was read by the Corresponding Secretary.

The Rev. J. F. Stearns, D.D., moved

That the Report, an abstract of which has been read, be adopted, and published under the direction of the Consulting Committee.

This resolution was seconded by the Rev. J. Crowell, and adopted by the Society.

The meeting was then addressed by Prof. W. S. Tyler, of Amherst College.

Prof. T. traced the influence which the education of the leading minds of a nation had on its laws and government. All *good* government must be based on education—nor is bad government less essentially founded on education falsely so called. In illustration of these positions the Chinese, Jews, Mohammedans, &c., were mentioned. The Universities of Germany and the British Isles were the cradle of the Reformation, and the schools and colleges of the Jesuit are the strongholds of the Papacy, wherever it has a footing, either in Europe or America.

The American system of education was in harmony with our political and religious institutions, and tended to perpetuate them. It was true of common schools and of colleges. 1. American colleges for the most part are voluntary and not State Institutions. 2. Colleges are Christian Institutions. 3. They are Charitable Institutions. 4. They are partially endowed and partly sustained by fees for tuition. If entirely dependent on the latter they would be turned into aristocratic institutions—if entirely dependent on the casual contributions of the friends of learning and religion, they would lack that stability and permanence which are essential to their prosperity and usefulness. 5. American colleges are at once conservative and progressive Institutions, schools of ancient and at the same time of modern wisdom. 6. They sustain such relations to other schools and seminaries as to show their indissoluble connection with all our individual interests, as well as with the welfare of the nation. The people have made the colleges what they are, and the colleges in no small measure have made the people what they are.

"An ancient philosopher," said Prof. T., "was once asked why he visited the courts of Kings, as if it was beneath the dignity of a philosopher to be dependent. 'To give what I have and to get what I have not,' was his answer, thus implying that the wisdom which he imparted was more than an equivalent for the money which he received. Even so the Society and the Institutions which it represents appear before the sovereign people—the Christian people especially of our land. We ask for what we have not, but we confidently aver that what we have and what we give, is more than an equivalent. We acknowledge and rejoice in the more than princely wealth and power and liberality of our benefactors, but we promise to bestow upon them in return those treasures of wisdom and heavenly influence of which God has made us the depositories. Florence gave the lie to the prejudice that Republics cannot cherish the fine arts. Be it the glory of our land to show how a free Christian people can cherish a well-adjusted Christian system of popular and collegiate education."

Prof. Tyler was followed by Rev. A. L. Chapin, D. D., President of Beloit College.

His remarks were gathered around the thesis that "*The Christian College is essential to a complete Christian civilization.*" His object being not to prove the proposition, but in a comprehensive view to exhibit its measure and bearing on the work of this Society:

A Christian College was defined to be an institution in which the means for the highest mental culture are employed by thoroughly Christian men, with a pervading Christian influence, for the education of those who are to be leaders in society.

A complete Christian civilization was defined to be that condition of society which combines the best development of human energies in the sphere of fruitful industry for multiplying the means of present happiness, with the most complete ascendancy of Gospel truth over the mind; so that all physical and mental activity is stimulated and sustained by the aspirations of Christian faith, and regulated by the prescriptions of Christian duty; and the true law of order is the Christian law of love. The word complete is applied here, not absolutely, but relatively. The perfect consummation has never yet been reached, and will not be till the millennial state; perhaps not then, perhaps not even in the immortal state.

The nearest approximation yet realized is marked by progress, movement ever forward. Now, and perhaps always, the quality, direction, and activity of the social life and movement must determine the completeness of the civilization.

After the definition of terms, the College was affirmed to be *essential* to a complete civilization in the broadest, strongest sense. The relation between them is that of cause and effect. While it is true that a Christian College will flourish very much in proportion to the degree in which the people among whom it is planted are Christian and civilized, it is much more true that the development of the social state will be in any region, according to the character and efficiency of its higher educational institutions, of which the College is now first and chief. The principle must be recognized in all the efforts made to evangelize the world. It applies to the missionary work in the newer sections of our own land, in India, China, and the South Seas. It has just been settled that the question of missionary schools, which has lately awakened so much interest and attention, is *not* a question of *principle*, but simply of time, proportion, and adaptation. No country can be permanently evangelized, nor even civilized, without the setting up in full efficiency, of the Christian College as the centre power, made under God the generator in society of living, saving, elevating forces.

The proposition was further illustrated by a simple analysis of the main thought. Christian civilization, as a process of development, may be resolved into three elements:

First. The movement which is connected with the *physical* subjection of a country, the introduction of public improvements, and the ingenious appliances of productive industry. This results in the development of *Wealth*; not acres of land, nor thousands of cattle, nor hoarded heaps of gold and silver, but means of substantial comfort, multiplied and diffused.

Second. The movement which is connected with *intellectual* culture, the increase of knowledge through the researches of a few who reach after the highest attainments, and the wide diffusion of general intelligence among the many. This results in the development of individual and social *refinement*, not a false and showy affectation, but genuine *taste*—grace in the man—and a true Cosmos of institutions, set up in fitness, harmony, and beauty.

Third. The movement which is connected with *religious* culture. The study and communication of Divine truth, with the regular, stated ministrations of the Gospel and its ordinances. This results in the development of *individual piety*, and through that of a sound public sentiment, a conscience moulding all things to its own imperative rule of truth and right.

These three elements must be blended in a thorough Christian civilization: neither can exist without the others. They must advance together in all true social progress. As they are combined in due proportion and thorough intermixture, the perfection of man's social state on earth is realized.

The speaker then went on to show, at some length, by fact and reasoning, how the Christian College ministers directly to each of these elements, and becomes the central bond of union for their most complete and harmonious combination.

To set forth the practical bearing of the thesis, the speaker made it the major premise of a regular syllogism, as follows:

The Christian College is essential to a complete Christian civilization.

The Western College Society is building Christian colleges at the West. Its agency, therefore, is of essential importance to the Christian civilization of the West.

The conclusion, thus reached, was pressed with especial reference to the rapidity of movement now going on at the West. There is danger that the physical development there will be out of all proportion to the social and spiritual development, and there is therefore a pressing demand that colleges be set up at once with full equipment for their most efficient work.

The address was concluded with an earnest appeal to the friends of Christ to give a ready and prompt response to the effort which the Society has resolved on, to raise within two years, seventy-five thousand dollars, including payments and pledges already made, to put all the six colleges east of the Mississippi, now on the list of the Society, in an independent position.

After the exercises were concluded, the Society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following officers were chosen:—

PRESIDENT.

Hon. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, LL. D., Newark, N. J.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Rev. N. S. S. BEMAN, D. D., Troy, N. Y.
 Rev. C. A. GOODRICH, D. D., New Haven, Conn.
 JOHN M. ATWOOD, Esq., Philadelphia.
 Rev. EDWARD N. KIRK, D. D., Boston, Mass.
 Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D., Albany, N. Y.
 Rev. WILLIAM PATTON, D. D., New York City.
 Hon. S. H. WALLEY, Roxbury, Mass.
 Rev. ELAM SMALLEY, D. D., Troy, N. Y.
 Rev. T. H. SKINNER, D. D., New York City.
 Rev. A. PETERS, D. D., " "
 HENRY C. BOWEN, Esq., " "
 Rev. J. H. LINSLEY, D. D., Greenwich, Conn.
 Rev. J. P. CLEVELAND, D. D., Lowell, Mass.
 Rev. J. LEAVITT, Providence, R. I.
 Rev. H. G. LUDLOW, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Rev. JOSEPH ELDRIDGE, D. D., Norfolk, Conn.

DIRECTORS.

Rev. S. H. COX, D. D., Owego, N. Y.
 Rev. ALBERT BARNES, Philadelphia.
 Rev. THOMAS BRAINERD, D. D., Philadelphia.
 Rev. J. F. STEARNS, D. D., Newark, N. J.
 M. O. HALSTED, Esq., Orange, N. J.
 Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., New York City.
 Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., " "
 Hon. T. W. WILLIAMS, New London, Conn.
 Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D., New Haven, Conn.
 HENRY WHITE, Esq., " "

Rev. HORACE BUSHNELL, D.D., Hartford, Conn.
Hon A. C. BARSTOW, Providence, R. I.
WILLIAM ROPES, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Rev. R. W. CLARK, D.D., East Boston, Mass.
Rev. EMERSON DAVIS, D.D., Westfield, "
ICHABOD WASHBURN, Esq., Worcester, "
Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D.D., New York City.
Rev. GIDEON N. JUDD, D.D., Montgomery, N. Y.
Rev. J. H. TOWNE, Bridgeport, Conn.
Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
FISHER HOWE, Esq., " "
Rev. J. F. TUTTLE, Rockaway, N. J.
Rev. JOHN CROWELL, Orange, N. J.
ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., New York City.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Rev. THERON BALDWIN, New York City.

TREASURER.

B. C. WEBSTER, Esq., New York City.

The Society then adjourned, to meet on the last Tuesday in October, 1857.

The new Board of Directors met, and appointed Rev. Drs. Peters, Stearns, and Thompson, M. O. Halsted and B. C. Webster, Esqrs., the Consulting Committee for the ensuing year, and M. O. Halsted Auditor.

The Consulting Committee were authorized to issue the Western College Intelligencer regularly once a quarter, should they deem it expedient.

The Rev. G. L. Prentiss, D. D., of New York, was appointed to deliver the next Annual Discourse, and the Rev. Prof. Shedd, of Andover Theological Seminary, his alternate.

The Board then adjourned, to meet on the last Tuesday in Oct., 1857, at such time and place as shall hereafter be designated by the Consulting Committee.

C O N S T I T U T I O N
OF THE
SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF COLLEGIATE AND
THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AT THE WEST.

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be denominated, The Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West.

ART. II. The object of the Society shall be to afford assistance to Collegiate and Theological Institutions at the West, in such manner, and so long only, as, in the judgment of the Directors of the Society, the exigencies of the Institutions may demand.

ART. III. There shall be chosen annually by the Society, a President, Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Board of eighteen Directors, which Board shall have power to fill its own vacancies, and also to fill, for the remainder of the year, any vacancies which may occur in the offices of the Board. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Recording Secretary, shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Directors.

ART. IV. Any person may become a member of this Society by contributing annually to its funds, and thirty dollars paid at one time shall constitute a Member for Life.

ART. V. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society at such time and place as the Board of Directors may appoint.

ART. VI. Five Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except for the appointment of a Secretary and the appropriation of moneys, when nine shall be present.

ART. VII. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to employ all agencies for collecting funds; to investigate and decide upon the claims of the several Institutions; to make the appropriations in the most advantageous manner (it being understood that contributions designated by the donors shall be appropriated according to the designations); to call special meetings of the Society when they deem it necessary; and generally to do whatever may be deemed necessary to promote the object of the Society.

ART. VIII. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a majority of two thirds of the members present at an annual meeting of the Society, provided the alteration proposed shall have been specified and recommended by the Board of Directors.

THIRTEENTH REPORT.

In the discourse delivered before the Society at the last anniversary, it was shown, that "God, in advancing his kingdom on earth, has never dispensed with the use of fit powers"—that "He has originated such powers; has availed himself of them, and made them subordinate to his designs; so that from the first his people have been accustomed to the use of them, and, while trusting, first of all, in his Providence and Spirit, have been careful to erect, to confirm, and maintain these appropriate instruments; to rebuild them when decayed, to keep them strong and equipped with resources, and to use them, whenever occasion has demanded, to advance his dominion." The college was then shown to be such a power.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF AMERICAN COLLEGES.

Scarce any feature in the history of this nation is more remarkable than the extent to which God has here employed the power above named for the advancement of his kingdom—and the present occasion is eminently appropriate for a consideration of its *origin* and *growth*, together with the agency of this Society, in resuscitating, creating, and applying it to American civilization.

The men who planted the first colonies in New England were, in larger proportion, *liberally educated* men than was ever before known in the history of nations. It is supposed that when Harvard College was founded, there was a graduate of Cambridge University in England to every two hundred or two hundred and fifty of the inhabitants then living in the few villages of Massachusetts and Connecticut, while the sons of Oxford were not few.

A recent author says: "It was nearly ten years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth before another colony was established in New England; but ere another ten years had passed, seventy-seven ministers, who had been clergymen of the Church of England, were established as pastors and

teachers of the Puritan churches in the rising villages of New England. Many of them had been second to none in old England. Perhaps the history of the whole world may be searched in vain to find seventy-seven other names of contemporary ministers of contiguous churches equal to these in learning, in piety, in cool, sound judgment, in firmness, in enterprise, and in every thing that can adorn the character of a man and a minister of Christ. Nearly the whole list is made up of distinguished names. England was sifted, and the choicest of her ministers transplanted to the New World." Individuals might be named, such as Thomas Hooker, of Hartford; John Cotton, of Boston; John Norton, of Ipswich; John Davenport, of New Haven; Thomas Thatcher, of Weymouth; Charles Chauncey, President of Harvard College; Elliot, the Apostle of the Indians; Thomas Shepard, of Cambridge; and many others, who were signal examples of scholarship and genius.

Among the magistrates, too, were found many liberally educated men, who always co-operated zealously with the ministry for the promotion of learning. They are mentioned as especially active in the founding of Harvard College. And the same was true in the colony of New Haven. While the design of founding a college had its origin with the ministry, the records of the colony show how earnestly the magistrates entered into the work. And as late as 1718, when that "splendid Commencement" (as President Stiles called it) was held in New Haven, and at which the Trustees determined to call their college house "Yale College," in honor of its "munificent patron," it is said that "the Hon. Gurdon Salstonstall, Esq., Governor of the Colony of Connecticut, was pleased to grace and crown the whole with an elegant Latin oration." That college, too, was founded to fit men for service "in church and civil state."

Impressiveness will be given to this view, if we go one step farther back in history, and see where such men had their training. In the "Chronicles of Massachusetts" it is said: "Emmanuel College, Cambridge, was the Puritan college at which more of our first ministers and magistrates were educated than at any other." This college was founded in 1585, by Sir Walter Mildmay. Coming to the Court after he had founded his college, Queen Elizabeth said to him: "Sir Walter, I hear you have erected a Puritan foundation." "No, madam," saith he, "far be it from me to countenance any thing contrary to your established laws; but I have set an acorn,

which, when it becomes an oak, God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof."

That acorn was planted in faith—in the full belief that it would become an oak, and, evidently, with something like a prophetic vision of fruit multiplied beyond all human computation. But God had computed this fruit. Scarcely had it begun to ripen before storms arose, which, under his guidance, shook precious portions of it off, and winds and waves, which he prepared, bore it to the New World. Here it found a congenial soil and at once took root.

Man, in his short-sightedness, might then have well inquired: "What do such *learned men* here in the wilderness, in the midst of wild beasts and roving savages?" But from the standpoint which we now occupy, the question is easily answered. An eminent statesman of Massachusetts once said: "This Commonwealth was founded by *college-bred men*, and before their feet had well laid hold of the pathless wilderness, they took order for founding an institution like those in which they had themselves been trained." In what portion of our history, it may well be inquired, is the hand of God more visible? Here is power of a peculiar character, generated just at the right time in the Old World—power by a mysterious process transferred to the New—and power applied in the infancy of the nation, where it should reach the very elements of its being, and give symmetry and strength and vastness to its future growth.

The colleges in this country down to 1850 were founded in the following order, viz:—

1636.....	1	1789.....	1
1692.....	1	1791.....	1
1700.....	1	1792.....	2
1746.....	1	1793.....	1
1754.....	1	1794.....	1
1755.....	1	1795.....	2
1764.....	1	1798.....	1
1769.....	1	1800.....	1
1770.....	1	1801 to 1810.....	7
1781.....	1	1811 " 1820.....	7
1783.....	2	1821 " 1830.....	13
1784.....	1	1831 " 1840.....	36
1785.....	3	1841 " 1850.....	25

Total.....114

Since 1850 the number is supposed to have increased to 135. After making all reasonable allowance for the infancy of a large portion of these institutions, and for the fact that some of them scarcely deserve the name of colleges, these

figures will yet suffice to show the prodigious growth of this power in our country. All this, it is true, cannot be regarded as the direct result of what Sir Walter Mildmay did. Still, if all in the history of collegiate education in this country which could be traced either directly or indirectly to Puritan sources were abstracted, no very large portion would be left. If, therefore, Sir Walter could now re-appear on earth and look at the results which have accumulated in this country alone in 271 years from the time when he "set" his acorn at Cambridge, he would say with increased emphasis, "God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof."

COMPARISON OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH COLLEGES.

We cannot trace this fruit as it was scattered in Great Britain, and show how far it now appears in the numerous institutions that adorn that land outside of Oxford and Cambridge, nor is it our object to run a parallel between the whole educational force of the two countries. But it will help our conceptions of the growing importance of American colleges, if we institute a brief comparison simply between them and those two great Universities in which so many of our first ministers and magistrates were trained.

1. *Numbers*.—There are 40 colleges and halls connected with Oxford and Cambridge, or considerably less than one third of the number in this country.

2. *Location*.—These 40 English colleges are concentrated at two points; the American colleges are scattered over more than thirty States and Territories. Each arrangement doubtless has advantages peculiar to itself. The University—with its cluster of colleges, its massive piles of buildings, and its great assemblage of Heads, Professors, Tutors, Students, and resident Fellows—is more imposing than any single institution could be. It is also more national in its character, not only from its connection with the government, but from the fact, that every portion of the land has representatives in some one of the group of colleges, and these are so linked that the cluster has a unity that awakens something like a national interest. Moreover, such a community of students and learned men creates an atmosphere peculiarly literary, and competition naturally takes a higher and a wider range; as it is active, not only among members of a given college, but between the colleges themselves.

There are, however, important advantages in that *diffusion* which distinguishes our American colleges, especially as re-

gards their action upon society at large. This is already reached at one hundred and thirty-five different points, in more than thirty States and Territories. They are thus out among the people, and in sympathy with them—each one entwining itself with local interests, and eminently republican—by their presence giving visibility and consequent power to the great educational argument, and, through their Alumni and annual gatherings, awakening a desire for their advantages in the minds of multitudes of young men, and by their accessibility and cheapness multiplying the number who resort to them for instruction.

3. *Number of Alumni.*—The total number of Alumni of American colleges now falls but little short of seventy thousand. The number of undergraduates, at the present time, at a moderate estimate, is twelve thousand, and after allowing for all losses, probably ten thousand of them will receive degrees. This would be at the rate of two thousand five hundred each year.

Now, according to the Report of the Oxford University Commission, presented to Parliament in 1850, the average number of students annually matriculated there, for the ten years ending in 1850, was rather more than 400. The whole number of students actually resident in Oxford, in 1850, was estimated at about 1,300. This was more than had been there at any time for two centuries; although the time was, when almost “fabulous multitudes” resorted there for an education, not only from all parts of England, but from foreign countries.

Those who receive degrees ordinarily constitute about three-fourths of the number matriculated. The number of students who passed the final examination in Oxford for the degree of B. A., averaged 287 annually, for the ten years ending in 1850, and the number who received the same degree at Cambridge, averaged 355 for the four years ending in 1848. The number of graduates, therefore, sent forth annually by these two Universities is only a little more than *one-fourth*; and if we add an equal number for all the other colleges of Great Britain—which is probably a liberal allowance—the whole is but about *one-half* of the number graduated at American colleges. Whatever may be the present *standard* of education at the latter, as compared with the former, the disparity will rapidly disappear. Every scholar knows the constant progress made at our leading colleges, and as their standard rises, and the country advances, all other institutions will feel the impulse and conform as far and as fast as possible.

4. It is one of the glories of our American colleges, that their doors are alike open to all classes in society, and that the only nobility known within their walls has its basis in intellectual power, high attainment, and moral worth. Oxford University is now struggling to break off the trammels imposed by rank and wealth. Young noblemen wear a distinctive academical dress, take precedence of their academical superiors, are permitted to take degrees at an earlier period than other students, and in general are treated in a way that indicates a deference to mere rank. The sons of baronets and knights are also permitted to graduate at an earlier period. The distinction between "Commoners" and "Gentlemen Commoners" rests on no other ground than that of wealth.

Within the walls of an American college, on the contrary, all factitious distinctions vanish. There the rich and the poor not only meet together, but they commence their intellectual struggle under a full knowledge of the fact that no hereditary dignity nor inherited wealth, on the one hand, can entitle to special privileges and honors; nor, on the other, like inexorable fate, can they repress the aspirations of genius.

5. This power in our country has been consecrated, in a pre-eminent degree, to the service of religion. The very first institution founded was dedicated to "Christ and his Church." An early New England writer says that, in order "to make the whole world understand that spiritual learning was the thing desired to sanctify the other, and make the whole lump holy; and that learning, being set upon its right object, might not contend for error instead of truth, they chose this place [Cambridge], being then under the orthodox and soul-flourishing ministry of Mr. Thomas Shepard." Then followed Yale, which originated in a "sincere regard to and zeal for upholding the Protestant religion;" and Dartmouth, "established in the most elevated principles of piety;" and Princeton, "founded for the purpose of supplying the Church with learned and able preachers of the Word." In the same way we might go through the whole list of American colleges, and show that, with here and there an exception, they were founded by religious men, and mainly with an eye to the interests of the Church. A recent author, who has given special attention to the subject, says that of the first one hundred and nineteen colleges established, "one hundred and four are under decided evangelical and orthodox influence." Those established by worldly men for mere worldly objects, have not prospered. Some that were founded by infidelity it has been found ne-

cessary to transfer to the hands of religious guardians and teachers, to save them from utter extinction.

But the distinguishing characteristic of American colleges is the extent to which they have been blest with revivals of religion. This subject has been so fully exhibited in previous Reports and other documents of the Society, and especially in Tyler's "Essay on Prayer for Colleges," as to render any enlargement upon it here unnecessary. It may be stated, however, that of the graduates of ten New England colleges, from their foundation to 1845, thirty-four per cent. were ministers of the Gospel. In respect to revivals of religion, American colleges stand in singular contrast with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and perhaps all others in England. An American who has recently visited them, says—"There is little that is particularly encouraging in the religious state of Colleges and Universities. There is little that we should call *religious influence* exerted on the students. No such thing as a revival, scarcely such a thing as a conversion, is known or expected. On the contrary, it is expected that no great religious change will be wrought there; that as the student goes to the college or university, so he will leave it in regard to personal religion. Prayer is seldom offered in public for literary institutions. Clergymen (dissenting ministers chiefly) that I talked with, generally acknowledged this, and deplored it." The "Oxford University Commission" use the following language in reference to religious services in the colleges—"The obvious mode of appealing to the moral and religious feelings of the students, by short practical addresses in the college chapels, has not been so generally adopted as might naturally have been expected. The mischievous practice of forcing the students to participate in the holy communion, though less frequent than formerly, seems not to have been altogether disused. That of making attendance on divine service a penalty for college offences has been discontinued to a great extent, since notice was called to it by Lord Stanley in 1834; but it is not entirely abolished." We need not wonder that revivals of religion are not enjoyed under such circumstances.

REVIVALS.

We are permitted here to record the fact, that three of the Institutions aided by the Society, Marietta, Wabash and Wittenberg Colleges, have been visited with special effusions of the Spirit during the year. Soon after the work commenced

at Marietta College, the following communication was received from the President :

God has graciously remembered us, notwithstanding our unfaithfulness, and this College is now experiencing a precious outpouring of His Spirit. A few are already indulging the hope that they have passed from death to life, and others are thinking on the great question of personal religion. In all my connection with the College, I have never known appearances more favorable—all the students are ready to converse, and almost all attend meetings. The pious students are very active in their labors for their associates.

About half of the whole number of college-students are professors of religion, and a large majority of them have the ministry in view.

I know you will rejoice with us, as well as all those kind friends at the East, who have done so much to establish this Institution. Oh, pray for us that we may all be blessed ; that we may be consecrated anew for the work of God ; that every young man in this College may become a subject of this gracious work !

There are some sons of godly parents, most excellent students, perfectly exemplary in their outward conduct, noble, high-minded young men, who yet lack one thing, without which all their other excellencies will pass for nothing.

The number of hopeful conversions in the Collegiate Department was eleven, and in the Preparatory four.

The President of Wittenberg College thus describes the work in that Institution :

There was much seriousness in the Institution from the beginning of the Winter Session. The prayer-meetings were well attended, and many professors were tenderly alive to the importance of a revival of religion. After the beginning of the new year we held a protracted meeting, which proved so interesting, that we contrived to have preaching every evening for three weeks. A remarkable work of grace was the result. A deep heart-searching among Christians, and mutual confession of sins and shortcomings.

Soon the work extended to the ungodly, and nearly all who entered College at the beginning of the Session in an unconverted state, made a profession of a change of heart before its close. There were, I believe, only three young men of our whole number at the close of the Session, who were not professors of religion in some branch of the Christian Church—some connected themselves with the Lutherans, others with the Presbyterians, and some with the Methodists.

The number of hopeful converts was twenty-two.

The President of Beloit College, in a recent communication, says:—"The College has experienced some tokens of the presence and power of God's Spirit, sustaining and advancing the life of piety among the students. This was especially manifest during the second term, in connection with the observance of the usual College Fast. Prayer meetings were multiplied and very fully attended, and some hopeful conversions took place, chiefly among the Preparatory students.

The number of graduates this year is eight. Of these four or five, if the Lord permit, will devote themselves to the work of the Christian ministry."

The following description of the revival in Wabash College is from the pen of Prof. Butler:

About twenty-three years ago, several Home Missionaries met at the cottage of one of their number, in Crawfordsville, for conference regarding the foundation of a College in northern Indiana. Every hour they spent together deepened their conviction, that such an Institution was the only means of securing for a wide region an educated ministry. At length they walked out and selected a site in the primeval forest, for the buildings of the Seminary they projected. Then considering their feebleness and the arduous enterprise they had in hand, they kneeled on the winter snow, while one of their number prayed,—dedicating to Christ and his Church that plot of ground, on which the first College building was next year erected.

WABASH COLLEGE, which thus originated, was a daughter of the Church, and has shown to her mother a filial piety which ought never to be forgotten. Less than a tithe of those who have resorted thither for instruction, have resisted the manifold temptations to break off their course of study in the middle, and rush into active, lucrative business. Still one hundred and eight students have persevered unto the end of a curriculum, which need not shrink from a comparison with that pursued in any College, and at its close have been graduated. Of this number, forty-four—well nigh half,—are either now preachers of the Gospel, or are engaged in their preparatory theological studies.

It seems worthy of special notice, that a large portion of these forty-four were converted in revivals which followed closely upon the Annual Concert of Prayer for Colleges. Nor has that stated season for calling on the Lord passed us this year, without bringing a blessing on its wings. Indeed, such a pentecostal season have we here witnessed as no Christian can hear of without rejoicing in spirit; and as I would have described to you weeks ago, but for fear I should write something exaggerated or premature.

One student yielded to the claims of Christ, and was received into the church in midwinter. Though a series of meetings began to be held, evening by evening, in the village church, where our students worship, some time before the last Thursday in February, none of them became inquirers till after that day. Immediately after the solemnities of that occasion inquiry meetings became thronged. While his people were yet speaking, God heard. Our trust is, that He has not yet made an end of pouring out His blessing, and we already rejoice in the following *results*: *Sixteen* students were here admitted to the church last Sabbath, and one other, obliged to go home through ill health, has united with the church where his parents reside. Two others also hope in Christ, but defer joining themselves to his people, till they have "proved themselves whether they be in the faith,"—a little longer. Twenty young men in the judgment of Christian charity, and as they tremblingly hope, have passed from death in trespasses to newness of life.

The means employed have been the preaching of one sermon each evening, and the holding of one prayer meeting each afternoon, as well as free conversation with inquirers. *In no case, however, has any College recitation been omitted.* Nor has attention to study been more remiss than heretofore. Several of the conversions occurring among the most

negligent students, at once wrought a reformation in their scholastic habits, such as no cunning appliances of their teachers had been able to effect.

* * * * *

The details in which I have indulged, will be pardoned by all who reflect that the Western College Society are now directing special efforts to the endowment of Wabash College. They will at least gladden the hearts of some who have honored the Lord with their substance by giving aid to divers young disciples here, and have thus prevented their fainting in the midst of their educational course, and failing of the goal—which it is the joy of their lives to have reached—the ministry of reconciliation.

AGENCIES.

The only agents employed during the entire year, besides the Secretary, were the Rev. J. Q. A. Edgell and the Rev. Dennis Platt, the former in Massachusetts, and the latter in Connecticut, as their main fields. During the first quarter of the year, Prof. E. Ripley, of Iowa College, labored in the service of the Society, but ill health compelled him to give up his agency. His place was supplied during the last quarter of the year by the Rev. Ephraim Adams, of Iowa. The Rev. Dr. White, President of Wabash College, also performed a brief agency, and did most effective service.

Mr. Edgell, in reference to his agency and his field, says,—

1. I have labored with increasing enjoyment to myself in pleading this cause, as one that I love, but am daily oppressed with the amazing disparity between its merits and the measure of my ability to set them forth to others. If this oppressive feeling were not found in other departments of ministerial labor, I should wish to resign at once.

2. My field is an interesting one. The *logical* labors are not difficult in this land of Colleges. There is no want of conviction that this cause is the cause of God. Hence you might expect that the relations of the College to the Church are well understood by the most enlightened portion of society, and that our Churches generally have a growing confidence in the vast importance of Western Colleges as instruments in the evangelization of that land. Our publications are received with increasing favor. A large number of Churches contribute to our cause. Bequests begin to be made. Wise and good men are feeling that College funds promise to do as much for the cause of Christ as any form of instrumentality. O that this number might increase. Not a few pastors have commended the cause to their people as having claims inferior to none.

3. But in the midst of these and other encouraging things, I find not a few obstacles to encounter, although they are not peculiar to this cause. This field is cultivated in behalf of a great number of benevolent objects. Besides the agencies of organized societies, the applications for aid from the unorganized are literally a host. Hence the number of benevolent objects often embarrass the donor. In order to avoid the difficulties which arise from this multiplicity of objects, some Churches propose to assist all in their turn, and will be two or three, or even five, years in going through the circle. Others confine their contributions to two or three of the more

prominent societies. But I think I am not mistaken that the claims of our Western Colleges are well established.

4. I meet with one objection, viz.: that the West is able to take care of its own Institutions. In reply to this, I have endeavored to show that it is not a want of wealth in the West, but a want of a right appreciation of it, and a want of union that occasions, in great measure, the necessity of Eastern aid. That for a like reason we are supporting 425 Home Missionaries on the field encircling the Colleges aided by our Society, and that we do not send the gospel to the heathen *because* they are not *able* to pay for it.

When any one has said to me that "if the West was *able* but not *willing* to build their own Colleges, then let them go without," I have replied by affirming that two-thirds of all that is done for these Colleges is raised in the West, and in spite of the want of harmony among the Western people—illustrating this difficulty by the following fact told me during one of my Western tours in 1852:—Stopping awhile at the house of an acquaintance, I found him engaged in securing a Summer School for his young children. Among his numerous neighbors he had been able to find only four families that could join him in the work of building a log school-house and paying the teacher. These were from the States of New York and Pennsylvania. "But," said I to him, "the country all around you is cut up into beautiful farms. The people are above all want, and able to help you abundantly. What sort of people are they?" Said he, "Those who live on this Western road are all Germans, those on the road running north are Norwegians, and those East are a mixture of Irish, and French, and Danes, and what not."

Mr. Platt, in reference to his agency and his field, writes,—

With the exception of three stormy Sabbaths, I have had the privilege of preaching every Sabbath of the past year in behalf of our cause, sometimes to two or three congregations on the same day. With very few exceptions I have been received with the utmost kindness and cordiality, and have been greatly aided by the warm commendation of pastors, who more than any other class of men appear to appreciate the importance of the enterprise.

Other forms of benevolent action appeal more directly to the sympathies and present results more immediate and palpable, and they have been urged on the attention of the people till it is extremely difficult in many cases to make an impression on the public mind in favor of this form of charity. The consequence is, that very little is collected for Western Colleges, except as the direct result of the labors of an agent.

It is gratifying, however, to notice a growing disposition on the part of intelligent Christians to inform themselves on this subject, and a conviction every year more deep and controlling that this enterprise is indispensable to the success and permanence of all our efforts for evangelizing the West.

The number of Churches opened for appeals in behalf of this cause is much greater than when I commenced my agency, and I find myself welcomed to fields of labor that were formerly shut against us, and the number of godly men who are seriously contemplating a remembrance of our new Institutions at the West in the final disposition of their property, is believed to be increasing.

The contributions to this cause are indeed small, as compared with what is given to some others, and during a portion of the past year they

have been very much curtailed by the pressing demands for aid to Kansas. But there is increasing evidence of a growing interest in this cause in the hearts of both pastors and people, and an increasing spirit of prayer for the blessing of God on our Christian Colleges, and the time is not distant when the funds needed for this good work will come as a willing offering into our Treasury.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts of the year from all sources have been \$24,966 35, cash from account of previous year, \$144 15; making the entire resources of the year \$25,110 50. The expenditures of the year have been—disbursements to Colleges, \$18,889 11; salary and expenses of Secretary, rent and expenses of office, \$1,892 95; anniversary meetings of the Society and Board, \$155 09; salary and expenses of agents, \$3,000 19; printing \$572 39; other expenses, \$193 13. Balance in the treasury, \$407 64.

The Report of the Treasurer shows very clearly that the Society has adopted the true policy for the collection of funds, viz.:—1. To make its appeals as general as possible before public assemblies, and especially in Churches, with a view of securing annual collections. 2. To avail itself of all the individual interest that can be awakened, and of individual preferences for particular Institutions. 3. To give definiteness to its operations, by successively fixing the amounts necessary to secure the permanent existence of the several Colleges upon its list, and on the receipt of which they agree to relinquish all further claim to aid, and leave the Eastern field.

The amount received during the year from legacies constitutes a new and interesting feature of the present Report, and the Society has information of a bequest made by the late Dea. Timothy Stillman, of Wethersfield, Conn., which it is expected will be realized during the coming year. Hitherto almost nothing has come from this source. There are many lovers of Christian learning who contribute generously to the Society from year to year, and it is hoped that in the final distribution of what God has given them, they will remember those noble Institutions which are doing so much for the present generation, and are destined, we trust, to be permanent fountains of intellectual and moral power. There is an affecting interest about the \$1500 now acknowledged from the estate of the lamented Ellis. He was among the founders of two of the Institutions which he has remembered. In company with a few kindred spirits, he knelt upon the snow in the primeval forests of Indiana, and by prayer dedicated the site of one of them to the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. In the far West he toiled for

them with a zeal which knew no abatement, and then, as an agent of this Society, and to the last hour of his life, he gave his strength to this cherished object.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SEVERAL INSTITUTIONS AIDED.

1. *Marietta College.*

The following statements, made by Pres. Andrews, will show the general success of the Institution.

There has never been any inflation, but the College has kept steadily at work, and the results are encouraging. The annual average of graduates is larger than at any other College aided by the Society; 182 in 19 years. The average number in the College Classes for these 19 years is 49; so that, on the average, the number of graduates at the close of the year is one-fifth of the whole number in attendance. This I think is fully equal to the ratio in New England. So also for every hundred that have entered the Freshman Class, 78 have graduated.

You are aware that the Scholarship system has been adopted very generally in Ohio. At Oxford, for example, Pres. Anderson was authorized to give away 100 free Scholarships. Considering these circumstances, and remembering that many rich men send their sons to the East, (there are 21 in Yale from Ohio,) I think it is to the credit of Marietta that of the students now in attendance, five out of six pay tuition, and those on Scholarships have paid *full* tuition in advance.

Our first class graduated in 1838. In 1839 we appointed our Tutor from the Alumni, and have done so ever since. We have one Professor from the Alumni also, and hope hereafter to make all our appointments from our graduates.

It is a constant objection to our Western Colleges that their classes are so small. They are too small indeed, but smallness is not limited to the West. Marietta College graduated this year as many as Trinity College, Conn.; and more than N. Y. University, Columbian College, D. C., Hobart Free College at Geneva, or Middlebury, Vt. It is well also to recollect that in the first 19 years Yale College graduated but 88. We ought not, then, to be ashamed of our 182. On the whole, the more I compare the actual work which Marietta has accomplished with that done by other Institutions, and the more I put the facts of her history into definite shape, the more satisfied I am. What we chiefly want now is the endowment of two or three Professorships by some large-hearted Christians. We are beginning to have a *past* to which we may refer as a guaranty for the future.

In view of our condition the Trustees at the Annual Meeting passed the following resolution, viz.:—"That the President be instructed to correspond with the Society, asking permission to increase the amount of endowment we were to receive according to a previous arrangement." They also voted that a vigorous effort ought to be made here at the West towards raising funds. Our income from term bills and interest on vested funds fell short of our outgoes during the last year by \$2,500.

The amount voted to the College under the arrangement alluded to above was \$18,000. The Eastern subscriptions towards this now amount to \$15,640.20, and there is another of \$500 payable when the whole is secured.

2. *Illinois College.*

At no period of its history probably was this Institution so prosperous as at the present time. The President writes that the present Freshman Class numbers some 38. A part of these, however, are in the scientific course. In answer to the inquiry, "What was the financial condition of the College in 1843, when it first began to look to the Society for assistance?" he says—

The College Buildings, with 33 acres of Land, the Library, Apparatus, &c., were then estimated at \$50,000. Since then the building destroyed by fire has been replaced by one much more valuable, and the land has risen at least fivefold in market value. The permanent fund at that time was \$3,700. All the other property owned by the College was absorbed in the payment of its debts.

The present property of the College is better worth \$85,000 than \$35,000 in 1843. The income at that time, derived from sources which were not absorbed in the payment of its debt, was \$2,448. Properly speaking, it had no net income, but an annual deficit to meet expenses (including interest on debts) of some \$5,000. The income in 1856 was \$5,527, an increase of \$3,079. The present income from tuition bills alone is worth more than that derived from all sources in 1843. This may not be so rapid a growth as that of some other Colleges, but it is not death.

The amount paid on the \$20,000 which this Institution was to receive through the Society is \$5,530 78, and there are *pledges* in addition supposed to be good for something more than \$9,000. The Trustees of the College have also entered successfully upon an effort to secure \$50,000 upon their own field.

3. *Wabash College.*

The annual application for aid from this Institution contains no very specific information in respect to its internal condition. The catalogue of the College, however, shows that it is steadily advancing in its career of prosperity. The number of students in the College Proper is 48, Normal Department, 49, Preparatory Department, 63. Total 160.

The whole number of graduates previous to 1856 was 104, of whom 39 had either entered the ministry or were engaged in the study of theology. The precious revival of religion with which the College was favored during the last year, has already been described. Every thing indicates that the Institution is destined to do for Indiana and the West all that its founders anticipated when they kneeled upon the snow, and by prayer dedicated its site to the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

A citizen of Indiana has recently pledged \$10,000 to the

Institution, for the founding of a Professorship. At a meeting of the trustees, held in Dec. 1855, they resolved to "ask the sum of \$30,000, it being understood that this sum having been received, the College is to withdraw from the patronage of the Society."

4. *Beloit College.*

The President, in renewing their application for aid, says :—

We have many pleasing indications that our Institution is becoming better appreciated in the region around. The standard of scholarship maintained keeps down the number of students somewhat, but the faculty are confident in the opinion that the advancement of Christian education will be best promoted by maintaining a high standard. With the blessing of God on patient, persevering efforts, the ultimate result will fulfil the design contemplated in the founding of the College.

During the past year the Institution has made real progress towards the accomplishment of its ends, and never were its prospects of wide and lasting usefulness more flattering than now. The number of students in attendance during the past year was greater than that of previous years. There were in the College Classes, 42; Scientific Course, 3; Preparatory Department, 115. Total, 160.

Pres. Chapin employed a portion of the year in raising funds in Wisconsin, and realized in subscriptions a little more than \$15,000; the greater part of which will probably be absorbed in paying debts, meeting current expenses, and providing for occasional necessities. A bequest of \$5,000 from Mrs. Love Colton, of Beloit, will probably be realized for permanent investment, in about a year from this. No little embarrassment has been felt at the College during the past year, in consequence of the limited amount of aid furnished by the Society.

The Board of Trustees "gratefully acknowledge the timely assistance of the Society in years past, and rejoice in the mutual confidence and esteem which has ever characterized this relation." They also, "in view of the deficiency of the College in respect of library and apparatus, the want of buildings, and the incompleteness of endowments," regard \$20,000, in addition to \$1,700 for deficiency in income for the last year, as the least sum that will enable the College to dispense with further aid from the Society. They accordingly ask for this amount.

5. *Wittenberg College.*

The Society had redeemed in full the pledges made to this College. It is nine years since aid was first granted. The

advance which the Institution has made within this period is thus set forth by the President, Rev. Dr. Sprecher:—

When we began to receive aid from the College Society we had twenty-five acres of land, one wing of the College Edifice finished, a debt of \$10,000, and no endowment. Now we have thirty-four acres of land, buildings worth \$40,000, no debt, and \$20,000 endowment secured. We have many subscriptions unpaid, which are not included in this estimate.

If we had received no aid from the Society we would have been obliged to *suspend* our operations, for some time at least. By means of that aid we have been enabled to employ teachers, to sustain regular instruction for all the classes, to graduate 33 young men, and to supply our field with 45 additional ministers. In the mean time we have sufficiently overcome our pecuniary difficulties to gratify the hope, that in about one year from this time we will have so far completed our endowment as to be able to sustain a respectable number of Teachers.

They confidently anticipated that this endowment would have been completed previous to the present anniversary of the Society, but the work was delayed in consequence of the frail health and final resignation of Professor Conrad, on whom was their main reliance in the work of raising funds. In view of this fact they raised the inquiry, whether it would not be possible for the Society to continue its usual appropriation for another year. Since that time, however, a bequest of \$500 to that College has been received from the estate of the late Rev. J. M. Ellis, and the Board have therefore voted an additional appropriation of \$500, believing that the Institution may then be safely left to its own efforts and the liberality of its friends on the Western field.

6. *Heidelberg College.*

The President of this Institution, in a communication to the Secretary, says :—

The letter addressed by yourself to Professor Ruetenick on the 6th inst., was considered by the Board of Trustees, at a special meeting held a few days ago. The Board instructed me to say to you that in case the Society can give us \$500 a year for four, or at the farthest, five years, that we will in that time be able to place our Institution on such a footing as to need no further assistance.

We have resolved to raise this year in our small churches \$5000, to complete our College building, and to pay the debt resting upon it. Then as soon as our people shall have had time to breathe a little, we intend making a grand effort to complete the endowment. This work we cannot do in less than four or five years—if you can possibly extend the time so long, please do so, and in the mean time we will do our utmost to help ourselves.

7. *Iowa College.*

Professor E. Ripley, in behalf of the Trustees, writes :
“During the past year the Trustees have erected a splendid building of stone, 48 by 80 feet, at a cost of upwards of \$22,000. The building is a noble one—just what was needed—but its erection has brought a heavy debt upon us and rendered aid the more imperatively necessary.” From another source we learn that on the first floor are two Lecture rooms and a large Audience room or Chapel, 42 by 40 feet. On the second floor are rooms for recitation, Library, Philosophical apparatus, Cabinet, &c., and the upper story is to be used for the present as dormitories for students.

Professor R. also says—

The Institution was never so favorably regarded by those in the State who would naturally become most efficient patrons and friends. Its advantages and means of influence were certainly never so great as now ; and this increase of advantages is followed by an increase in the number of students from abroad, who leave home for the purpose of securing a Collegiate education. During the past year there have been in attendance in the different departments of study 115 students ; but 10 of this number are in the College proper. In the Collegiate and Preparatory Department are 10, who are pursuing their studies with the ministry in view ; some of this number are young men of great promise, both with reference to their devoted piety and talents. These young men maintain a daily prayer-meeting in the College, and one on the Sabbath in the Church, which is attended by others. They are also doing more or less to sustain four different Sabbath schools in the town and vicinity.

The Professors of the College are living upon the economical salary of \$600 per annum, which in this place would be little enough if paid fully and promptly, and the difficulty is of course indefinitely greater if even this pittance cannot be relied on.

Since our last report subscriptions in aid of the College to the amount of some \$11,000 have been obtained in Iowa.

8. *German Evangelical Missouri College.*

Hitherto only the Theological Department of this Institution has been in operation. The Directors have now resolved to open the Collegiate Department, and for this purpose have decided to erect a building of stone 75 feet by 40, and two stories high, with basement and attic—containing two school-rooms, eleven dwelling-rooms, and two large sleeping-rooms. The building is now in the process of erection, and will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of April, 1857. The entire cost will be \$6,000 or \$7,000. More than \$4,000 has been subscribed towards this object by the friends of the Seminary in Missouri. For the balance the Directors are making an appeal to the

friends of Christian learning elsewhere. The English language will be a part of the regular course of study.

The Board of Directors, in their annual report to the Evangelical Conference, "suggested the propriety of enlarging the salaries of the officers of the Seminary, and made the following statement: The first Professor and Inspector of the Institution are to receive in future \$550, instead of \$450, annually. The second Professor \$450 instead of \$300, and the Steward of the house \$250 instead of \$150. This suggestion may seem to be somewhat improper just at this juncture, but the Board feel perfectly justified in doing so, trusting in the Lord that the necessary means for such enlargement will be found in the enlarged benevolence of our congregations." These statements show the extremely economical scale upon which the affairs of the Institution are conducted, and they furnish assurance that whatever is contributed to the enterprise will be husbanded with the greatest prudence. Very serious inconvenience has been suffered during the last year from the inability of the Society to do all that was demanded, even by such small outlays as distinguish this enterprise. We will only add that the morals and habits of the students are watched over with jealous care, and the doors of the institution carefully closed against unworthy applicants.

9. *Pacific University.*

The Rev. G. H. Atkinson, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, writes:—

By a recent vote of the Trustees of Pacific University, it becomes my duty to *renew* our application for aid in the support of our Collegiate teachers. For the want of means, one has been obliged to remain in the academy during the past year. The failure of the usual support from you has been a serious disappointment; and it would have been disheartening, did we not know that the cause of Collegiate Education at the *West* is steadily gaining the favor of the benevolent at the *East*.

Your *limited* payment, though for the time embarrassing to the teachers, is yet an assurance that your Society will be as permanent as the causes which brought it into existence, and the vast educational and Christian interests which it subserves. During the year our College class has been reduced to a single student, owing to the calls of volunteers for the war, and the need of money on the part of students to prosecute their studies. They are now preparing to return when the term begins. One has just taken an academy for three months.

There is a growing conviction that the liberal culture secured by a four years' College course, although a present sacrifice of time and money, is yet the best. Without examples before them it is difficult for the first classes to feel this. They have no juniors or seniors to lead on; no alumni to inspire them with new courage, and impart frequent lessons of experience. They hear not the spirit-moving appeals which come from old College halls and students' walks, Commencement gatherings, and the

classic addresses of learned divines and eloquent orators—men whose eminence and usefulness are clearly traceable, as a stream to its fountain, to these same College influences.

Our students have not yet felt all the profounder stirrings of the soul, which arise from a just sense of its accountability to God, and which move one to consecrate himself to those duties which will meet with the Divine approval. But we see that these convictions are gathering force in some minds; while we observe, also, a free and manly bearing which gratifies and encourages us. We seek to implant those convictions which will not permit a young man to waste his life in mean pursuits or in vain ambition.

In order to give needed instruction, we ought to have two professors in the Collegiate department. For this purpose we need your aid to the amount of \$1,200, as asked last year. We have a College building which cost \$7,000, on which is a debt of about \$200; also a library of 1,000 volumes, and a small apparatus. We have about 270 acres of land, either deeded or subscribed, 80 of which is worth \$30 to \$40 per acre, and the rest from \$5 to \$10; but there is, as yet, no income from these lands. A friend in Brooklyn, N. York, has given us \$50 this year, with a partial pledge of \$50 more. We have no cash endowments.

10. *College of Oalifornia.*

This institution is located at Oakland, across the bay from San Francisco, at the distance of about three quarters of an hour's sail. The location is represented as a choice one, and yet the question of removal has been agitated, with a view of securing more ample grounds. The College was started under the united auspices of the Presbytery of San Francisco and the Congregational Association of California. At the last annual meeting of the Board it was placed upon the Society's list, and an appropriation of \$500 made, which was forwarded in the early part of the year. At that time there was but "one building of wood, with partitions and ceilings only lined with *cloth covered with paper*—no apparatus or library, or other facilities for a school," while the Catholics at Santa Clara had "fine brick buildings, well-furnished apartments, improved grounds, facilities for bathing, gymnastics, a large library, and eighteen or twenty Jesuit teachers or professors."

In order to remove these difficulties, in part, the Trustees resolved to erect an additional building at an expense of some \$2,000, and in accordance with a vote of the two ecclesiastical bodies above named, collections in the churches connected with them were taken in May last throughout California. As the result of this effort, some \$1,500 were secured in cash or in pledges, and the ecclesiastical bodies at their last meeting resolved to make up the \$2,000 forthwith. The Rev. Henry Durant, the principal of the College school, in reference to this matter, writes:—

You will scarcely be persuaded that the good people of the "Golden

State" can be induced to contribute no more than two thousand dollars to relieve a necessity of *their own*, so pressing as the one now presented in the condition of the College of California. Yet, you must believe me, that this sum is large, considering all the circumstances. From the vast amounts of treasure which leave the country by every departure of steamers and other vessels, you may easily imagine how little is likely to be kept at home, save as it is buried in the mountains. *Here* it seems inexhaustible. New researches are still bringing new fields of it to light.

The time is coming when these resources will augment the wealth of California, as well as that of the Atlantic States and foreign lands. The nearness of this time depends in no small measure on the forwardness of our means of education. A good College would do more to assure the work of a happy and glorious future near at hand, and to secure a rapid increase of the right sort of population, than all the railroads now contemplated, could they be immediately realized.

In every view, the College enterprise is a most important one. Where is it that the great doctrines of "law and order" are to be inculcated and ingrained into the very being of our citizens, and especially of the leaders and lights of the people? Where, but in the Colleges? In the common schools the boys are not mature enough to *think*. The nursery at home is good for the natural affections—but the intellect, the judgment, the will, the kindling, genial soul of youthful manhood, requires the instruction and nurture of the College. Here the mind and spirit, the whole life of the teacher, comes into close and protracted contact with the susceptibilities of his pupil, at the very time when they are the liveliest, most impressible, and tenacious. Such a contact of the right sort of natures is the only effectual teaching.

Mr. Durant, after describing the good effects produced by the timely aid of the Society, says:—

Whether we shall keep the school in active operation, or only in *name*, till such time as the College shall be adequately endowed and organized in all its departments and proportions, must depend, so far as we can see, on the action of your body. We therefore petition that they will appropriate to our use, the present year, the sum of \$2,000, including remittances already made. The institution must not be abandoned or intermitted, now nor ever; but kept up and put forward through all difficulties, till it becomes a College worthy of its place, and of the Christian agencies which have undertaken to build it.

11. *College of St. Paul.* [Minnesota.]

Rev. E. D. Neil, acting President, writes under date of Oct. 27th:—

The last year has been to the college full of trial and yet of encouragement. In consequence of the continued indisposition of the head of the academic department, it became necessary to suspend instruction in May last. The present autumn the academic edifice has been completed, and last week the preparatory school was opened under the charge of the Rev. H. W. P. Junnis, Doctor of Philosophy, of the University of Leyden, Holland. He is a Lutheran of high culture, and withal experienced as a teacher of English, as well as modern and ancient languages

in American academies. He appears to be an admirable disciplinarian, and has already given character to the institution.

The community, though they have not devised liberal things for the college, look upon it with confidence; and if we are only firm in its support, it will continue to repress the efforts of the Roman church to secure a foothold here. For building purposes, \$8,000 have been expended, of which M. W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, contributed \$5,000; Rev. Albert Barnes, \$1,000, and the citizens of St. Paul \$800. When all is finished, the institution will have a debt of about \$1,000, which we hope will be paid by the citizens the present year. As yet the institution is wholly without apparatus and the aid so necessary to infant institutions.

The directors may be surprised that so little has been contributed in Minnesota, but it should be remembered that the religious element in the community is very feeble. Moreover, when money brings 30 per cent. a year, as it does in this territory, men are apt to hasten to be rich. It must never be forgotten, that we are working for the future, for the children and children's children. The sum of \$500 is the least with which the institution can do its work the present year. Arrangements have been made, which render it unnecessary to give any support from college funds to the acting president for the coming year,

FINAL EFFORT IN BEHALF OF COLLEGES IN STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

In our last Annual Report, it was suggested that some \$75,000 would probably be sufficient to finish the whole work of the Society in States East of the Mississippi. There are now six colleges in those States upon its list, viz:—Illinois, Wabash, Marietta, Beloit, Heidelberg and Wittenberg. During the past year correspondence has been had with them all, and in view of it the Board have arranged the following scale of appropriations, including \$18,000 voted to Marietta College in 1850; and \$20,000 to Illinois College in 1852; and not reckoning some \$5,000 received by Wabash College previous to 1856.

Marietta College,	\$20,640	20	
less (already received),	16,140	20	\$4,500 00
Illinois College,	22,000	00	
less (already received),	5,530	78	16,469 22
Wabash College,	25,000	00	
less (already received),	7,123	33	17,876 67
Beloit College,			21,700 00
Heidelberg College,			2,500 00
Wittenberg (balance),			500 00
To be provided for,			<hr/> \$63,545 89

There are in addition *pledges*, thought to be reliable, and *legacies* soon to be available, which will bring this amount within \$50,000. After mature deliberation, therefore, the

Board unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions, viz:—

Whereas the six colleges upon the list of the Society in States east of the Mississippi, are engaged in efforts to secure a permanent endowment that will render unnecessary any further assistance to them from the East, and thus enable the Society to give its whole strength to institutions between the Mississippi and the Pacific: And, whereas, additional aid from the Society will be essential to the successful completion of this work: Therefore,

Resolved—That in the judgment of this Board, it is expedient to enter at once upon a vigorous effort to raise within two years, for this purpose, \$50,000 in addition to payments and pledges already made.

Resolved—That the officers of the colleges interested in this movement may have the opportunity, in connection with the ordinary agencies of the Society, and under the direction of the Consulting Committee, to exert themselves efficiently for the accomplishment of this object, so far as may be practicable, without interfering with the regular objects of the Society.

REASONS FOR SPECIAL ACTION.

1. All the enterprises now in question have passed the period of their infancy, and its attendant struggles and uncertainties, and acquired such a degree of stability that we may rely with confidence upon their perpetuated life, provided they receive the specified amount of additional aid. The oldest Institutions now upon the list of the Society are Illinois, Wabash, and Marietta Colleges, all of which first received assistance from the East more than twenty years since. Although this is a very limited period in the life of a College, it is not strange that the feeling should be extensive and strong, that it is long enough to terminate all dependence upon foreign aid, and especially in view of the population and wealth of the States in which they are located.

This Society has no interest in protracting the period of dependence, but desires to bring it to as speedy a termination as would at all consist with safety to the interests involved. But, on the other hand, equal care should be taken to prevent the disasters that would be consequent upon the *premature abandonment* of enterprises once successfully commenced. The real value of the Society's agency has been nowhere more apparent than in guarding against this, in cases where all that had been accomplished, through long years of toil and sacri-

fice, would have been put in jeopardy. It came in just at the right time, as a regulating power, to adjust rival claims at the West, so that, instead of being mutually prejudicial or entirely destructive, they should *conspire* to promote the great common cause.

COLLEGES STRUGGLING WITH EMBARRASMENTS.

In respect to the three Institutions above named, the following things should be remembered:

(1.) Their existence commenced not very long previous to the pecuniary revulsion which swept with such desolating power over the West; and to this day they have been struggling with embarrassments, created during that inflated period. Although neither of them was identified with the disastrous speculations of that period, yet they necessarily partook, more or less, of the spirit of the times; and, moreover, felt authorized to make expenditures based upon promises of aid, made in the most perfect good faith, but which, in the end, proved entirely fallacious. One or more of them received considerable quantities of Western lands as donations, but in times of darkness and embarrassment these lands were disposed of, and that by the advice of the shrewdest business men at the East; and the day has gone by in which either of them, to any great extent, can look to this source for endowment. It should be remembered that these were pioneer enterprises—that many things connected with them were matters of experiment, and that much experience has been gained, at no little cost, that will be of great value in all future time. Their conductors, from the first, have given themselves, with singleness of heart, to the work of education, and have relied upon the friends of Christian learning to give them the needed facilities.

THEIR SLOWNESS OF GROWTH ACCOUNTED FOR.

(2.) The population, in the midst of which they were planted, was much more heterogeneous than that which flows along the higher parallels of latitude, and fills the northern portions of Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa, and all parts of Wisconsin. Consequently, the proportion of those who would appreciate the higher Institutions of learning, has always been vastly less than in the regions last named; and here is a most important reason for a comparative slowness of growth. The following table will show the nativities of the population of the States

of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, according to the census of 1850:

	N. E. States.	Middle Free States.	Slave States.	Western Free States and Territories.	Natives of the State.	Foreign Born.	Unknown.	Total.
Ohio.....	66,032	308,145	152,319	11,628	1,219,432	218,512	4,359	1,980,427
Indiana	10,646	76,392	176,575	126,700	541,079	54,426	2,598	988,416
Illinois	36,542	112,207	144,809	99,955	343,618	111,593	3,946	851,470
Wisconsin..	27,029	79,732	6,298	21,838	63,015	106,695	784	305,391
Iowa	5,535	24,077	31,392	59,236	50,380	21,232	362	192,214
	145,784	600,352	511,393	319,357	2,217,524	511,458	12,049	4,317,918

From the above table, it appears that of the inhabitants living in 1850, in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, 473,703 were born in the different Slave States, and 384,531 were of foreign origin. The great mass of the former are to be found in the middle and southern sections of those three States. In the whole of Indiana there were but 10,646 individuals of New England origin.

It is a fact, however, of great interest, that before Northern routes were open, the tide of emigration, in the providence of God, flowed down the Ohio, and diffused itself sufficiently over portions of those three States to establish Colleges where otherwise institutions of learning might not have been planted for generations. The good accomplished by these enterprises may be less obvious at first, and yet, perhaps, in the long run, it may not be surpassed by that achieved in the most favored localities.

EXPENDITURE SMALL COMPARED WITH RESULTS.

(3.) The amount required to complete the work at these three institutions, is as nothing compared with the good that will be accomplished. Let it be furnished, and all that the Society originally undertook will have been achieved. A few facts will suffice to show the importance of this work. The five institutions *first received* upon its list had, at the time, resources for educational purposes, which, at the most liberal estimate, amounted to some \$400,000, but they were embarrassed by an indebtedness which together exceeded \$100,000. The compulsory liquidation of this indebtedness would, in a majority of cases, have resulted in certain ruin; and yet to some of these institutions it seemed inevitable. There was prostration and darkness at the West, and coldness and distrust at the East. Moreover, these institutions founded for common and noble ends, and suffering under a common distress, were

competitors among the Eastern churches for the comparative pittance which could yet be gathered here to save them from utter ruin.

They have now been sustained for a period of thirteen years—two have been stricken from the list of the Society as no longer needing aid—while the other three, according to the explicit testimony of their conductors, have been saved from ruin. Prosperity has again returned to the West, and were they to be abandoned at once by the society, and left to rely entirely upon Western resources, none of them would probably fail, or be thrown back into the condition of weakness and peril from which they have been delivered—nevertheless their progress would be seriously checked, and their power crippled just at the time when the communities upon which they were designed to act, are in a condition to be most effectually reached. The abandonment of them at the present stage would therefore be at a risk and loss, for which there could be no compensation by any increased interest or sense of responsibility which might possibly be created at the West.

Some of the men connected with these enterprises have grown gray in the service—Sisyphus-like, they have rolled the stone upward, but time and again, as it apparently neared the summit, it has been thrown backward. Yet they have as often renewed their toil, and now, strong in faith, plead earnestly for a generous response to this their last appeal for aid. Let this appeal be fully met, and the combined resources of these five institutions alone, by contributions at the East and the West, and by changes in the value of property, will have been increased by some three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

IMPLIED PLEDGES.

(4.) The Society has not yet done all which its past action has led them to expect, and in view of which they have been stimulated to special efforts on their own fields. This is particularly true of Illinois and Marietta colleges. To abandon them now could hardly be consistent with good faith, even if the best interests of education did not still seem to demand the fulfilment of every pledge, either expressed or implied.

COMPARISON WITH KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS.

2. If there were valid reasons for the instant and entire abandonment of these older States, on the part of this Society, the same would apply with equal or greater force to kindred

organizations. The number of missionaries sustained by the American Home Missionary Society in the three States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, gradually increased, till it reached a maximum of two hundred and fifty-eight, from which it has declined to two hundred and nine. This decline, however, has been in part owing to the impossibility of finding suitable men. While every thing demands that the churches in those States should be brought to a self-supporting point at the earliest practicable moment, it can hardly admit of a doubt, that an entire abandonment at the present time would be disastrous to the missionary cause in those States. So in respect to colleges. This Society, however, is drawing near the end of its work there. As it was the last among benevolent organizations to enter those States, so it will be the first to complete its work, and leave them with the understanding, that the institutions which it has aided will thereafter cease their solicitations at the East. This Board has neither the power nor the disposition to lay down any law for the future. New enterprises may hereafter spring up on those old fields, and call for aid from the East, and individuals or churches, if so disposed, will respond to their appeals. Still it is believed, that if the Society is enabled to complete its proposed work, those States will be furnished with institutions sufficient to meet the necessary demands of Christian education, and that if any addition is made to their number, it should be on the responsibility, and at the expense of those who inhabit the West.

BELOIT COLLEGE.

3. But the whole work now under consideration, embraces also Beloit College, in Wisconsin. This institution, like the State, is young and vigorous; and so rapid has been its progress, that the proposed amount will enable it to dispense with further aid from the East, and its period of dependence will then have been less than half that of either of the three institutions above named. For this amount its conductors earnestly plead. They base their argument upon the rapid development of the surrounding region and the increase of its population, which already amounts to a million of souls—and the character of that population for intelligence and activity—all going to show, that if Beloit College would fulfil its mission, it must “very shortly stand forth full grown and full armed for the conflict.” The founders apprehended this necessity, and from the beginning have shaped their policy accordingly, and now, within the brief intervening period, to use their own language,

“a college has been set up, which, in the completeness of its organization, its standard of scholarship, and the thoroughness of instruction and discipline, it is believed is taking the lead in the work of collegiate education in that region.” “This has been accomplished without the embarrassment of an accumulating debt; but the income of the college is not yet sufficient to sustain the present scale of expenses, without aid from the Eastern Society, and the broad outline is yet to be filled up.” When that is done, “Beloit College will stand, according to the design of its founders, the central fortress to represent and maintain for that wide region the principles of Puritan Calvinistic Protestantism.”

The conductors say, moreover, that “large and liberal subscriptions are taken at the West, but they must run through a series of years for their fulfilment. Many, whose hearts are already interested, are shaping their plans of business to give the college a share in their future profits, and in the adjustment of wills for the final disposition of estates, it is remembered and named. There is good reason to believe, that in these various ways the West will rally to the support and enlargement of this institution, and in time make good its hundred thousand dollars for every ten thousand drawn from the East, to give it foundation.” Should one half of this be realized, it would be difficult to show a nobler investment.

And this, with the exception of a limited amount to Heidelberg and Wittenberg Colleges in Ohio, would complete the whole work of the Society in States east of the Mississippi. There will then have been planted in the four States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, no less than nine institutions, Collegiate and Theological, under Christian influence, with an educational capital of more than a million of dollars, and in the midst of a population already nearly twice that of the entire nation at the time of the Declaration of Independence. At no distant day this will be doubled, and ere long doubled again, and at each successive period the accumulations of mind within the range of these institutions will open to them a continually expanding field of usefulness. But the amount now required by the Society for the completion of this great work, is no more than would be expended in the construction of less than two miles of railroad!

GENERAL RESULTS ACHIEVED AND TO BE EXPECTED.

4. The general results of Christian effort, at the West, furnish strong encouragement for the completion of the work now under consideration, inasmuch as they show conclusively,

that in the entire history of colonization and missionary enterprise, no expenditure of resources and effort has brought so rich a return. It is all important that this view of the case be held up before those, who have so long and so nobly sustained the various instrumentalities employed for the evangelization of the West. There is such a thing as looking on the *expenditure* and the *drain* till we lose sight of the *returns*; and such a thing as keeping the eye so exclusively upon the increasing wealth of the West, as to forget that the highest motives exist to continue the expenditure, at each and every point, whatever may be the pecuniary ability of the country, so long as results like those above indicated can be secured. To some minds an exhibition of the extent of that land, its immense natural resources, rapidity of settlement, and strides to wealth and power, furnishes *only* a demonstration that no possible reason can exist for extending further Eastern aid. It is forgotten, that in a most important sense the motives to such benevolence are strengthened in proportion to the force of this very exhibition. Those features of the country which render *pecuniary* investments so profitable, promise a like rich return for moral investments. The establishment of a school, the planting of a church, or the conversion of a given number of souls in the new States of the West, in themselves considered, might be no more important than the same on some lonely island in the Pacific, and yet their relations to other schools, and churches, and conversions, and the progress of Christian civilization in the world, be such as to render their importance immeasurably superior. The question, therefore, is not simply, whether given sections of the West have the *pecuniary ability* to sustain their own institutions, but, also, whether additional moral investments, all things considered, will yield equally rich returns. So long as they will, the pressure of motive to continue them remains undiminished.

It is interesting to notice how, in the history of the West, the age of *steam* synchronizes with that of *missions*; and the thunder of its progress Westward is no louder than the call upon all who love the kingdom of Christ, or their country, to send into the wide fields, which this great agency of civilization opens, all the creative and moulding forces of Christian society. The year 1826 was signalized by a somewhat remarkable coincidence, viz., the charter of the first American railroad, the organization of the American Home Missionary Society, and the founding of Western Reserve College. The first, inaugurating a system whose grandest developments are to be witnessed on our vast Western domain; the second open-

ing a channel of benevolence, whose influence upon the evangelization of that land has thus far surpassed, in scope and power, that of any other single instrumentality; and the third, constituting the first, in a series of institutions, destined to carry the light of Christian learning from the Alleghanies to the Pacific. The marvellous physical developments of the West are so well known, that they hardly need a description here; as connected with the agency of steam, first on the rivers and lakes and then on the land—it would be difficult to assign them any limit.

Railroads not only penetrate the unbroken forest, but strike boldly out over ocean-like prairies, and trains “put to sea” like Atlantic steamships, not only bearing to the opposite shore the emigrant, and all needed facilities for turning the wilderness into fruitful fields; but along the iron track itself, and over the broad expanse—before scarcely more capable of settlement than the bosom of the ocean—villages and cities spring up in rapid succession, and golden harvests wave. These physical and moral developments are not only contemporaneous, but *reciprocal* in their influence; and every where stand related to each other, more or less, as cause and effect.

If, then, we turn to the *moral* and *intellectual* progress of the West, during the thirty years now under consideration, it may not be found to have kept pace with the physical development; yet we shall every where meet with changes of the deepest interest. The statistics could not be gathered and combined without great labor, and were they in our possession, would fail to make an adequate impression upon the mind. No one can fully comprehend or appreciate them who has not been an eye-witness, and toiled through all their stages—shared in the sacrifice, and self-denial, and peril—felt the crushing weight of their anxieties and fears, as well as the exhilaration of success, and, moreover, carefully watched their progress, from the first feeble beginnings to their present state of advancement. We may, however, easily lay hold of facts, and make allusions, that will give some idea of the progress in question.

In the last Report of the American Home Missionary Society, we have embodied the results of its operations for these thirty years. The annual income has increased from \$18,000 to \$193,000; the number of laborers from 196 to 986. More than \$3,000,000 have been expended; more than seventeen thousand years of labor performed, at 4,300 stations, in thirty-six States and Territories; 1,000 churches, reared through its

instrumentality, brought to the point of self-support, and are now its patrons instead of beneficiaries, and some of them among the "most prominent and successful in the land;" and into churches receiving its aid 137,000 souls have been gathered. The Committee well say: "We gain but a very partial view of the results of this Society's labors, unless we pursue them into every department, and over every field of social, intellectual, and moral, as well as religious, enterprise. Nay, we must follow these streams just now bursting from their fountain-head, and in ever increasing volume, through all future time."

But, as another indication of the moral progress of the West during the period now under consideration, we may mention, that it has been distinguished above all others, in our history as a nation, for the founding of Christian colleges; the most of which have been established at the West. Of the one hundred and thirty-five colleges named in a previous part of this Report, ninety have been started during the last thirty years, while forty-five only were founded during the previous two hundred and six years of our national history. Allowing for all drawbacks arising from their infancy, and limitations of influence consequent upon an unnecessary multiplication of numbers, it must be conceded, that an intellectual and moral force has here been created of prodigious scope and efficiency.

The *creative and moulding power* of colleges is operative at the West, on a scale never before witnessed, and under advantages in many respects without a parallel. As the railroad imparts vigor to industry, develops the hidden stores of wealth, and gives to an awakened and renovated people the means of filling their lands with a thousand *minor* improvements; so colleges, as generators of educational power, "send a life-giving influence downward through all the grades of educational systems." So far as the mere work of *construction* is concerned, the services rendered to popular education at the West by these institutions could hardly be estimated. Many of them were started before any system of Common Schools existed in the States where they were founded, and their instructors and special friends have been leaders in all movements for the promotion of popular education. Some commenced their existence when ignorance, in respect to all higher education, was such that the representatives of the people for years rejected an application for a college charter, through their extreme jealousy of corporations. And some legislators gravely urged, that, if a charter were granted, the corporation

should be allowed to hold only a single quarter section of land, lest the few thousand dollars contributed by Christian men at the East, to aid the college in its infancy, should be employed in the purchase of new land, upon which tenants at will would be placed, and the institution thus be enabled to sway the political destiny of the State. The opposition, however, finally yielded to light thrown in through a Report prepared by one of the Trustees of the college, and adopted as their own, by the Committee on Education in the Senate. College officers, too, might be named in some of these States, who performed signal services when their Common School systems were framed.

These institutions are not mere passive existences, as multitudes seem to imagine, but centres of living power, which goes out upon society through the pulpit, the press, the bar, the bench, the school room, the Academic and Legislative Hall, and all the walks of literature and science. They produce a literary atmosphere, awaken an educational spirit, elevate all the learned professions, and like stationary engines at the head of inclined planes, lift society to their own level. It is worthy of mention here, that on the very territory which the above-named legislators feared would come under the power of a literary corporation, to the ruin of the State, a city of one hundred thousand inhabitants has since sprung up, which numbers among its booksellers a single house, who have the present year ordered from Eastern publishers 425,000 volumes to meet the demands of the fall trade; and during the last twelve months, more than half a million copies of the list of school books known as the "American Educational Series," have been sold by this same house. In view of these facts the Chicago Press says: "What a comment is this upon the social and moral condition of the great Northwest! Does it not show that the intellectual progress of our people fully equals the advancement of the West in material wealth and political power?"

At thirteen points, in eight States and Territories, this Society has already helped to plant this living, creative power, and in the changes already wrought in all the particulars above named, in the blessing of God vouchsafed to these enterprises, and especially in the effusions of His Spirit, resulting in the consecration of so many young men to the service of Christ, we have an earnest and a guarantee of a noble future.

In a similar way we might bring under review the progress of Sabbath school and Bible class instruction, especially as connected with the American Sunday School Union, whose

great missionary field has been the West; also the varied operations of the American Bible and Tract Societies, together with the efforts of all missionary and philanthropic associations, whether denominational or otherwise. Such a review would bring out results, calculated in the highest degree to encourage those who have been engaged in the prosecution of these various enterprises, and could not fail to inspire devout gratitude to God for the privilege of doing such a work. A good illustration of this has just been given to the public in the results of the Congregational Fund for building churches at the West, which, so far as mere figures are concerned, show five or six dollars developed there for every one contributed by the Eastern churches. A Western missionary testifies, that "the good done by this timely aid can hardly be estimated here on earth," and the committee for disbursing the fund express the belief, that "never since the great Apostle said to the Galatians, 'Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ,' has there been accomplished, to this end, a work, for the means employed, of more eminent usefulness."

The same thing will appear if we look at the drain upon the older States, caused by emigration, and which has been so seriously felt in some portions of New England. According to the census of 1850, there were 925,838 people residing in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, who were born in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and the New England States. To a very large extent this has been a *Christian* exodus. Multitudes of churches have lost devoted members, and in numerous instances their very pillars have been taken away, entailing feebleness, and in some instances, perhaps, bringing absolute ruin. A single Western church could be named, composed of only thirty-five members, of whom nine are now, or have elsewhere been deacons. Old homesteads, without number, have been deserted by the young, the vigorous, and the enterprising, for the growing West. But notwithstanding this drain, the East, *as a whole*, is stronger and richer than ever, and more able to push on all the grand enterprises which aim at the world's conversion.

And there has also been immense gain at the West. While the older States have given out in large measures their very life-blood, every drop of it has been infused into young empires—imparting vitality, promoting a vigorous and healthy growth, and multiplying on every hand the precursors of a noble manhood. Enfeebled churches have their compensation, some thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred-fold, in their off-shoots, planted in the wilderness, where they are

taking deep root, and already from thousands of centres, beginning to send out their "boughs unto the sea, and their branches unto the river." It would be difficult indeed to name an enterprise of benevolence or philanthropy, on all that wide field of effort, during the last thirty years, which was not, under God, mainly indebted for its existence and efficiency, to this *Christian exodus* from the older States. So also in respect to *national interests*, we can see that vast capital for good has been accumulated in the living hosts that are ready to do battle for the right, whenever any of the great principles which underlie the Republic are at stake.

But abundant fruits not only appear on the distant fields themselves—the *return currents* of benevolence are also beginning to swell the parent streams. For example, the receipts of the Illinois State Auxiliary of the American Bible Society, during the last year, were \$40,000; of which nearly \$30,000 were in *donations*. Not far from *one-twelfth* of the receipts of the American Home Missionary Society, during the same period, were from the four States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and from that field the A. B. C. F. M. received about the same amount.

At the present time no such return currents flow from the distant West into the treasury of this Society, for the simple reason, that all funds raised by any Institution on that field go directly into its own treasury; and such is the stimulus to Western effort afforded by the Society, that in ordinary cases these funds are double or treble the amount furnished from the East. But let the work now under consideration be completed, and the friends of Christian learning in those States, instead of coming on this side of the Alleghanies for help, will furnish efficient aid to the Society, as it moves onward beyond the Mississippi.

A WISE ECONOMY.

5. It hardly need be said that a wise economy dictates this method of accomplishing this particular work. It has a definiteness and a scope which commends it very strongly to practical minds. The different Institutions to which it has reference have reached such a stage of advancement, and their conductors so well understand the measure of reliance which can now be placed upon the West, that the above estimates are not likely to prove delusive. We thus count the cost of these six towers, and trust that the friends of Christian learning, when they see how small that is, compared with the good to be achieved, will never allow us to be

taunted with the declaration, "These men began to build and were not able to finish." Individual men and individual churches, in great numbers, have the ability to carry any one of them to completion, and our hope and prayer is, that the Lord may so stir up the hearts of the lovers of learning, that the Society may be speedily enabled to lay the last topstone.

EDUCATION A DEBT TO FUTURE GENERATIONS.

6. It is all-important that the work now under consideration be finished at an early day, in order that the Society may throw its entire strength upon institutions between the Mississippi and the Pacific. We might consider this both in the light of an *obligation* and a *privilege*. Mr. George Peabody, of London, sent to the centennial celebration in his native town of Danvers, Mass., the following noble sentiment: "Education, a debt due from the present to future generations;" and by way of discharging that debt, he accompanied the sentiment with a donation of twenty thousand dollars, and at a subsequent period nearly doubled the amount. Paul was evidently a "debtor to the Greeks and to the barbarians, to the wise and to the unwise," not on the ground of any benefits received from them, but because he had the power to make known unto them the Gospel of Christ. The principle seems to be, that the possession of blessings, and ability to bestow them upon others, creates obligation, and especially so if existing relations are such as make us the natural channels of good.

The relations of the parent to the child impose obligations which can rest upon no other human being. Very similar are those which the older States in this confederacy sustain to the new States and Territories at the West. They are *settled* at first principally by emigrants from the former. It is said that there is scarcely a Christian family in New England or New York, which is not represented by some near relative, resident within the circle of which Beloit College is the centre. And at a public meeting in behalf of this Society, held in the city of Boston, one of the speakers remarked, that if all in that crowded assembly who had relations, or particular friends in the West, were called upon to rise, very few probably would remain seated. Reciprocal ties, therefore, like a precious network, unite the old States and the new, in bonds at once sacred and indissoluble.

But when children start in life, parents differ very much, not only in respect to their ability to aid them, but also in

their views as to what constitutes the most valuable outfit. On a similar principle we can see very clearly the direction in which emigrants must mainly look for aid in establishing institutions of learning in the new States of the West. The character of their parentage may be inferred from a glance at the following table, constructed from the returns of the last census :

Total Whites over 20.	Foreign born.	Native Whites.	Total Whites over 20 unable to read or write.	Foreign Whites over 20 unable to read or write.	Native Whites over 20 unable to read or write.	Proportion unable to read or write.
Virginia..... 413,428	10,607	402,821	77,005	1,137	75,868	1 in 5
New York.... 1,612,212	308,747	1,303,465	91,293	68,052	23,241	1 in 56
South Carolina 125,241	4,103	121,138	15,634	104	15,530	1 in 8
Massachusetts.. 568,533	76,220	492,313	27,539	26,484	1,155	1 in 403
Georgia..... 217,744	2,798	214,946	41,200	406	40,794	1 in 5
Pennsylvania.. 1,095,286	118,599	976,687	66,923	24,989	41,939	1 in 21
Kentucky..... 332,370	13,826	318,544	66,687	2,347	64,340	1 in 5
Ohio..... 890,833	103,505	787,328	61,030	9,062	51,968	1 in 15
Tennessee..... 316,209	2,719	313,490	77,522	505	77,017	1 in 4
Vermont..... 167,413	15,551	151,862	6,189	5,624	565	1 in 263

The abstraction of the foreign element makes the contrast between different States much more striking. Now how much encouragement in the work of establishing schools, and planting colleges in the new States, will emigrants find, if they return to ancestral homes where one-fourth, one-fifth, or one-eighth of the population over 20 years of age, are unable to read or write! No doubt there would be honorable exceptions. The experiment was once tried by the friends of one of our Western colleges, and, though to some extent successful, it was never repeated.

What if every fifth or eighth person on board the Mayflower, and in the early colonies of New England, had been unable to read or write! Then such zeal in the founding of a college as is described in the following language, uttered in Boston by a distinguished advocate of this Society, would have been unknown: "Two centuries ago, the University which has done more for the city, under her wing, and for this whole shore, than all the commerce of the sea, was anxiously soliciting the 'deep poverty' of the sisterhood of feeble colonies for bread, and sensibly grateful for the private gift of a 'pewter flagon,' or a few pecks of corn. The appeal was every where responded to; the colonies gave according to their means and beyond their means; heroic sacrifices were every where made; the prosperity of the new settlements was identified with that of the college; the feeling was general, it was strong, it amounted often to enthusiasm, that the great

objects of the emigrants, the establishment of a free State and the enjoyment of a free Gospel, were utterly impracticable without an institution for the cultivation of true learning, of profound, severe Christian science." Then, too, action like this would never have flamed out in living light on the dry pages of the colonial records at New Haven, viz.: "The proposition for the relief of poor scholars at Cambridge was fully approved of, and thereupon it was ordained, that Joshua Atwater and William Davis, shall receive of every one in this plantation, whose heart is willing to contribute, a peck of wheat or the value of it."

Such views and feelings made New England the early home of colleges and college-bred men—the home of schools and churches and an educated ministry—and we cannot wonder, that in the track of its emigration through the Middle States, and onward in the West, churches, and schools, and colleges should rise. Nor can we wonder that the sons of such a parentage should return to the noble old homestead for sympathy and aid in a work whose importance was among the first lessons which they learned. What would not Rome, as an educator, give to sustain such relations?

The very large proportion of liberally educated men who have gone out especially from New England, as ministers, professors, and teachers, to fill the pulpits and found and man the colleges of the West, and occupy the foremost ranks in the great army of educators, creates bonds of a peculiar character. Channels of influence are thus opened, through which the very highest power can be brought to bear upon that forming Society. To create and apply such power is the work of this organization, whose existence is a living illustration of the truth referred to in the beginning of this Report, that "God, in advancing his kingdom on earth, has" ever "originated fit powers and made them subordinate to his design; and that his people have been careful to erect, to confirm, and maintain these appropriate instruments; to rebuild them when decayed, to keep them strong and equipped with resources, and to use them, whenever occasion has demanded, to advance his dominion." By the blessing of God, his people, through the instrumentality of this Society, did rebuild them when decayed at the West; and if they can now be fully "equipped with resources," they will accomplish a work that will be felt to the remotest periods of our history as a nation.

But this equipment must be hastened, or opportunities will be lost such as never before were offered, and which no revolution of ages can bring back. This growing power which

has been described, great as it is, has not yet spread over more than half of our national domain. But the coming twenty-five years will probably see the whole, carved into States, demanding all the organizations and appliances of Christian society. The work of *centuries* will be compressed into a single age. The Society, therefore, should not linger on this side of the Father of Waters, but by one bold stroke complete its work, and, in conjunction with kindred organizations, pass over in full strength, as the Tribes crossed Jordan, and move onward toward the "Great Sea," Westward, till it shall have fulfilled its sublime mission.

In behalf of the Board of Directors,

THERON BALDWIN,


Corresponding Secretary.

Dr. THE SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT CURRENT

1856. Oct. 15	For amount paid to Colleges for current expenses, as follows :—		
	Beloit,	\$ 630	
	Iowa,	450	
	German, Ev., Mo.,	270	
	Heidelberg,	200	
	Knox (arrearage),	270	
	Illinois,	540	
	Marietta,	360	
	Wittenberg,	1,000	
	Pacific University,	270	
	St. Paul,	500	
	College of California,	500	
	“ specific donation,	273	
			5,263 00
“	“ “ Colleges on Permanent Fund :—		
	Wabash,	\$7,123 33	
	Illinois,	3,634 67	
	Wittenberg,	500 00	
	Beloit,	2,000 00	
	Iowa,	368 11	
			13,626 11
“	“ “ for copies of Tyler's Essay, purchased of the publishers,		119 76
“	“ “ The Western Education Society (balance of account),		60 45
“	“ “ Taxes on Western Lands,		12 92
“	“ “ for Expenses, as follows :—		
	Salary and Expenses of Secretary,	} 1,892 95	
	Rent and Expenses of Office,		
	Expenses attending Anniversary and Meetings of Society and Board,	} 155 09	
	Salaries and expenses of Agents,		3,000 19
	Printing 2,000 Whiting's Address,	} 572 39	
	“ 2,000 Reports of W. R. College Com.		
	“ 6,000 Western College Intelligencer,	} 572 39	
	“ 5,000 Twelfth Report,		
	“ 1,500 Storrs' Discourse,		
			5,620 62
	Cash in Treasury to credit of new account,		407 64
			25,110 50

WITH B. C. WEBSTER, TREASURER.

Cr.

1856.			
Oct. 15	By Cash balance from account of twelfth year,.....	\$144 15	
	" " received from Donations and Legacies.....	24,687 31	
	" " " " Sales of Western Lands.....	189 04	
	" " " " Premium Essay,.....	90 00	
			
			25,110 50

I certify that I have examined the vouchers for the disbursements charged in the foregoing account, and also the footings, and find both entirely correct.

M. O. HALSTED Auditor

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 10th, 1856.

DONATIONS.

Abington Centre, Mass.....	\$23 30	Brooklyn, N. Y., 1st Pres. Ch., A. Wes-	
North, Mass.....	6 60	son, for Wabash College.....	\$40 00
Albany, N. Y., 4th Pres. Ch. in full of		Church of Pilgrims, of which	
\$400, for Seelye scholarship in		\$250 for the College of St. Paul,	
Wabash Coll.....	68 00	Minnesota.....	307 73
Amesbury Mills, Mass.....	21 00	Plymouth Ch., on professorship	
Amherst, Mass., 1st Ch.....	32 85	in Illinois College, viz: E. A.	
2d Ch., B. Adams, \$20, coll. \$22,		Nichols, \$20, R. W. Ropes, \$25,	
of which \$30 to const. George		collec'n, \$249 45.....	294 45
Burnham, L. M.....	42 00	3d Pres. Ch.....	51 15
Andover, Mass., South Church, of		M. East, for endowment fund Ill.	
which \$30 to const. Rev. Geo.		College.....	2 00
Moore, L. M.....	64 00	Buffalo, N. Y., 1st Pres. Ch., in part	
Chapel.....	47 48	of \$400 for Thompson scholar-	
Auburn, N. H., in part to const. Rev.		ship in Wabash College.....	375 00
James Holmes, L. M.....	17 90	Westminster Ch., J. Ketchum,	
Beverly, Mass., Washington st. Ch.		for Wabash College.....	10 00
and Soc.....	45 57	North Pres. Ch., Ditto.....	55 00
Dane, of which \$30 to const. Dea.		Campello, Mass., Evang. Ch. & Soc.,	
Caleb Wallis, L. M.....	41 05	to const. Rev. D. T. Packard,	
Biddeford, Me., A Friend.....	25	L. M.....	30 00
Binghamton, N. Y., Pres. Ch. for		Canaan, Ct.....	15 75
Wabash Coll.....	82 00	Canterbury, of which \$3 03 is a	
Birmingham, Ct., in part of L. M.,		balance to const. Rev. Robert	
\$14 80, G. W. Shelton, \$10....	24 80	C. Learned, L. M.....	21 34
Bloomfield, N. J., Pres. Ch., J. C.		Catskill, N. Y.....	60 44
Baldwin, \$5.....	5 00	Central Village, Ct.....	16 75
Two Friends, \$10 each.....	20 00	Chester, N. H.....	7 75
Boston, Mass., Central Ch., William		Charlestown, Mass., for endowment	
Ropes on permanent fund of		fund of Iowa College.....	368 11
Illinois Coll. \$200, and for Coll.		Chicopee Falls.....	15 64
of St. Paul, \$200.....	400 00	Chicopee Village.....	12 00
Pine st. Church and Soc.....	72 13	Clinton, Ct., Benevolent Association	
Shawmut, of which \$90 to const.		of Con. Ch.....	10 00
Rev. Charles Smith, Frederick		Cohasset, Mass., 2d Con. Ch. and Soc.	14 00
Jones, and William F. Richard-		Collinville, Ct.....	25 00
son, L. Ms.....	103 52	Conway, Mass., Rev. G. M. Adams, to	
Salem st. Ch. and Soc.....	51 50	const. Samuel Adams, of Cas-	
Old South " ".....	121 50	tine, Maine, L. M.....	30 00
Park " ".....	89 31	Connecticut, A Friend.....	100 00
Mt. Vernon " ".....	259 50	Danbury, Ct., 1st Ch.....	48 75
Bowdoin " ".....	77 00	Danvers, Mass.....	15 00
East Maverick Ch. and Soc.....	44 30	Danvers, South Ch. & Soc., to const.	
Essex st. Church, A. Kingman,		Mrs. D. T. Frothingham, L. M.	57 75
\$500, of which \$300 for Witen-		Darien, Ct.....	8 07
tenberg Coll., \$30 by Thomas		Dedham, Mass., Mrs. A. B. Burgess..	20 00
A. Ford, to const. himself		Derry, N. H., 1st Ch.....	45 25
L. M.; others, \$280 73.....	780 73	Derry Village, N. H., 1st Con. Ch....	10 50
South, Phillips Ch. and Soc.....	44 25	Dorchester, Mass., in full of \$400, for	
Boxford, Mass., West Con. Ch. and		permanent scholarship in Wa-	
Soc.....	7 00	bash College.....	189 32
Braintree, Mass., to const. S. D. Hay-		Dover, N. H., in part.....	29 00
den, L. M.....	37 02	Durham, Ct., 1st Ch.....	9 32
Bridgeport, Ct., 1st Con. Ch.....	50 37	South Ch.....	5 00
Bristol.....	20 31	Ellsworth, Ct.....	7 51

Enfield, Mass., Benevolent Soc.....	\$80 00	Jewett City, Ct., collection, \$7; S.	
Exeter, N. H., 1st Ch.....	17 54	School, \$5; Rev. T. L. S., \$10;	
2d Ch.....	21 71	H. T. C., \$5; D. P., \$3, to const.	
Farmington, Ct., 1st Ch.....	54 23	Rev. Henry T. Cheever, L. M.	\$30 00
Fitchburg, Mass., 1st Con. Ch.....	65 89	Keene, N. H., 1st Con. Ch.....	43 94
Fitzwilliam, N. H.....	10 00	Kingston, Mass., 2d Ch.....	14 69
Framingham, Mass., to const. Rev.		Lawrence, Mass., M. Knowles, for	
Jos. C. Bodwell, L. M.....	30 00	Wabash College.....	100 00
Franklin, Mass.....	31 19	Lenox, Mass., Samuel Belden, 3d and	
Franklin, N. H., Evang. Ch. and Soc.	14 62	4th payment on scholarship in	
Freedom Plains, N. Y.....	5 00	Wittenberg College, \$26; col-	
Georgetown, Mass.....	64 50	lection, \$26.....	52 00
Granby, Mass.....	32 95	Leominster, Mass., Evan. Cong. Ch..	27 15
Great Barrington, Mass., Francis		Lockport, N. Y., Pres. Ch., for Wa-	
Whiting, on scholarship in		bash College.....	32 00
Wabash College, \$25; D. Lea-		Long Meadow, Mass., Rev. Mr. Hard-	
vitt, \$20; D. W. Beckwith, E.		ing, \$5; Gents' Association,	
Beckwith, Mrs. P. B. Ives, R.		\$10; Ladies, \$7 10; collection,	
Taylor, Miss Kellog, G. L.		\$20, of which \$30 to const. Rev.	
Granger, and C. Hopkins, each,		J. W. Harding, L. M.....	42 10
\$5; J. Sedgwick, \$3; G. Mun-		Long Meadow East, Mass., in part...	7 14
son, \$3; B. W. Pattison, \$2;		Lowell, Mass., Appleton st. Ch., Miss	
M. Rossiter, \$2.....	90 00	Osmer, \$100; others, \$117 50,	
Great Falls, N. H., of which \$30 to		for Wabash College.....	217 50
const. Rev. George N. Anthony,		John st. Ch., of which \$23 for	
L. M.....	45 50	Wabash College.....	46 00
Greenland, N. H.....	7 00	Kirk st. Ch., for Wabash College	44 51
Goshen, Mass.....	13 00	1st Church, Ditto.....	68 00
Greenwich, Ct., for College of Cali-		Madison, Ct.....	16 00
fornia, Miss Sarah Lewis, \$100	100 00	Malden, Mass., of which \$30 to const.	
2d Con. Ch.....	100 00	Rev. A. C. Adams, L. M., and	
" " George A. Palmer, first		\$30 by T. C. Whittemore, to	
payment on \$400, for perma-		const. Benjamin Whittemore,	
nent scholarship in Wabash		L. M.....	66 68
College.....	100 00	Manchester, Ct., 1st Ch.....	25 00
1st Ch., balance to const. Dea.		Marblehead, Mass., balance.....	20 00
Stephen K. Ferris, L. M.....	10 00	Medway Village, Mass.....	25 03
Griswold, Ct., 1st Ch.....	25 06	Medway East, " to const. John S.	
Groton, Mass., Evang. Ch. and Soc...	23 03	Walker, L. M.....	30 50
Groveland, Mass., to const. Alfred		Medway West, Mass.....	24 06
Poor, L. M.....	30 00	Melrose, " of which \$30 to	
Guilford, Ct., 3d Con. Ch.....	15 25	const. Rev. A. T. Sessions, L. M.	46 76
Hadley, Mass., General Benevolent		Meriden, N. H., contribution, \$37 62;	
Soc., 3d Ch.....	12 00	Senior Class in Kimball Union	
1st Ch. Benevolent Soc.....	20 00	Academy, to const. C. S. Rich-	
Hampton, N. H.....	20 27	ards, L. M., \$30; Middle Class	
Hartford, Ct., Centre Ch., T. S. Wil-		in Ditto, to const. E. F. Rowe,	
liams, \$100; T. Parsons, \$20;		L. M., \$30.....	97 62
J. Trumbull, \$10; H. A. Per-		Methuen, Mass., to const. Geo. Foot,	
kins, \$10; L. Wilcox, to const.		Esq., L. M.....	23 00
himself, L. M., \$50; collection,		Middlefield, Ct.....	23 68
\$46.....	236 00	Middletown, Ct., Westfield Soc. coll.	
Pearl st. Church, F. Smith, \$25;		\$19; James O. Smith, to const.	
E. Collins, \$10; J. Beach, \$10;		himself, L. M., \$30; same, in	
J. Hosmer, \$10; R. Mather,		full to const. Rev. L. S. Hough,	
\$10; collection, \$47.....	112 00	L. M., \$13.....	62 00
South Ch. collection.....	24 00	1st Ch.....	49 75
North Ch., for California College	73 00	Milbury, Mass., 1st Ch.....	11 58
Harwinton, Ct., in part.....	11 81	2d Ch.....	12 30
Haverstraw, N. Y., Rev. A. S. Free-		Milford, Ct., 1st Ch.....	25 00
man.....	3 00	2d Ch.....	11 00
Henniker, N. H., in part to const. A.		Monson, Mass.....	31 04
D. F. L. Connor, L. M.; Dea.		Montgomery, N. Y.....	30 70
Horace Childs, \$3; A. D. L. F.		Nashua, N. H., estate of Rev. J. M.	
Connor, \$10; J. R. Connor, \$5	18 00	Ellis, in full of temporary	
Hinsdale, Mass.....	31 00	scholarship in Witt. Coll. \$25;	
Hollis, N. H.....	41 33	to found permanent scholar-	
Homer, N. Y., Pres. Ch., Jacob M.		ship in Illinois, Wabash and	
Schemerhorn, \$100, for tem-		Wittenb'g Colleges, \$500 each.	1,525 00
porary schols'p; others, \$140,		Nashua, N. H., Pearl st. Ch., in full of	
for Wabash College.....	240 00	\$400, for the Adams scholars'p	
Huntington, Ct.....	3 81	in Wabash College.....	40 00
Iowa, Prof. E. Ripley.....	12 48	Natick, Mass.....	44 55
Ipswich, Mass., 1st Ch.....	55 50	Newark, N. J., 1st Pres. Ch., of which	
South Ch.....	18 67	\$400 for the Stearns scholars'p	
Ithaca, N. Y., Pres. Ch., for Wabash		in Wabash College.....	410 00
College.....	34 00	2d Pres. Ch., for Wabash College	100 00

Newark, N. J., Central Pres. Ch., for temporary scholarship in Ditto	\$100 00	Northampton, Mass., 1st Ch. of which \$30 to const. Dea. John P. Williston, L. M.,	\$42 67
South Park Pres. Ch., for Wabash College,	55 00	Edwards Ch. of which \$30 to const. Dr. Lewis S. Hopkins, L. M.,	36 66
New Bedford, Mass., North Ch.,	25 00	Northampton, N. H., Evang. Ch. and Society,	21 50
New Britain, Ct., South Cong. Ch. and Soc.,	17 00	North Andover, Mass.,	16 81
New Canaan, Ct., in full to const. Rev. Frederick W. Williams, L. M.,	27 72	Northboro, Mass., Evang. Ch. and Society,	19 78
New Fairfield, Ct., to const. Rev. Aaron B. Petters, L. M.,	30 06	Northbridge, Mass., bequest of Josiah Spring for theological professorship in Ill Coll.,	2365 22
Newbury, Mass.,	20 10	Northford, Ct., Mrs. M. C.,	1 00
New Haven, Ct., W. S. Charnley, for endowment fund Illinois College,	100 00	Norwalk, Ct., 1st Ch., of which \$60 to const. Miss Juliet Betts and Miss Harriet Betts, L. Ms.,	66 00
College st. Ch.,	38 42	South Ch., to const. Dea. Daniel H. Nash, L. M., \$3,	30 00
Yale College, Pres. Day, \$20; Pres. Woolsey, \$20; Professor Goodrich, \$20; Prof. Salisbury, \$25; Prof. Dana, \$5; Prof. J. A. Porter, \$5; Prof. Gibbs, \$5	100 00	Norwich, Ct., legacy of Joseph Ouis, to endowment fund for indigent students in Beloit Coll.,	2000 00
Centre Ch., Mrs. Salisbury, \$30; Wm. Bostwick, \$20; H. White, \$10; others, \$83.	143 00	1st Ch., Rev. H. P. Arms,	1 00
Timothy Bishop, \$20; G. Hallock, \$10; others, \$12.	42 00	2d Ch.,	41 55
New Ipswich, N. H.,	21 45	Main st Ch.,	73 00
1st Ch.,	40 00	North Weymouth, Mass.,	17 37
2d Ch., to const. Rev. Wm. Russell, L. M.,	30 00	Orange, N. J., 1st Pres. Ch., in full of \$400 for White scholarship in Wabash Coll., \$214 50; C. M. Saxton, \$25; A. S. Marvin, \$100; C. R. Day, \$37 50,	377 00
From members of Appleton Academy, to const. E. T. Quimbey, L. M.,	30 00	2d Pres. Ch., a friend, \$10 50; T. B., for Coll. of California, \$10; S. Baldwin, for Coll. of California and to const. John M. Baldwin, L. M., \$30; in part of \$400 for Crowell scholarship in Wabash Coll., M. H. Baldwin, \$100; M. O. Halsted, \$50; Miss C. Wynans, \$40; A. Piereson, S. Peck, A. Dodd, each, \$10; others, \$99,	369 50
New London, 1st Ch.,	68 00	Oxford, Mass., Cong. Ch. and Society,	31 00
2d Ch.,	51 00	Peiham, N. H.,	36 45
New Paltz Landing, N. Y., Lloyd & Milton Chs., in part to const. Rev. Michael F. Liebenan, L. M.	9 19	Pepperell, Mass., a bal. \$20; Ch. and Society, \$26,	46 00
Newport, N. H., in full to const., Rev. Henry Cummings, L. M.,	22 50	Philadelphia, Pa. 1st Pres. Ch., for Wabash Coll., Mrs. J. R. Gemmill, for per'nt scholarship, \$400; others, \$513, of which \$400 for the Barnes scholarship, in do.,	913 00
Newton, Mass.,	31 38	3d Pres. Ch., in full of \$400 for the Brainard scholarship in W. Coll.,	40 00
New York City, Broadway Tabernacle, \$61 50; for endowment fund Ill. College, Dea. Israel Minor, \$100; Wm. G. West (bal. of \$100), \$50; J. E. Smith, \$25; coll. \$61,	236 00	Calvary Ch., of which \$400 for the Jenkins scholarship, and \$100 for the Ladies' temporary scholarship in Wabash Coll.,	557 00
13th st. Pres. Ch., in full of \$400 for Burchard scholarship in Wabash College,	265 00	Rev. A. Barnes, for Coll. of St. Paul,	50 00
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14th st. Pres. Ch., D. Hoadley, \$50; W. A. Booth, \$15; J. H. Ransom, \$3; Collection, \$64 81,	132 81	Pittsfield, Mass., 1st Cong. Ch.,	48 28
Anson G. Phelps, \$500; R. Bigelow, \$25; Rev. Wm. Patton, for Coll. of California, \$25; Rev. J. N. Lewis, \$10; A. S. Marvin, \$50; Edward Crary, \$20; James Wright, \$15; Rev. D. P. Noyes, for Coll. of California, \$10; do., a friend, \$25.	655 00	Plainville, Ct., to const. Wm. Cowles, L. M.,	34 28
Norfolk, Ct., for Wabash Coll., Mrs. Pettibone, for tempor. scholarship, \$100; col. \$70,	170 00	Pleasant Valley, N. Y.,	11 50
		Plymouth, Mass.,	11 58
		Plymouth, Ct., collection, \$7 75; Edwd. Langdon, bal. to const. himself, L. M., \$10,	17 75
		Plymouth Hollow, Ct.,	20 30
		Portland, Ct., 1st Ch.,	13 00
		Portsmouth, N. H., for Wabash Coll.,	109 00

Providence, R. I., for Ill. Coll., A. C. Barstow, Abner Gay, jr., L. P. Child, H. N. Slater, E. Carrington, Elisha Dyer, each, \$60; M. B. Ives, R. H. Ives, Benjamin White, D. Andrews, each \$30.	\$480 00	Stoneham, Mass.,	\$15 51
Beneficent Ch.,	56 00	Succasunna Plains, N. J., (bal.),	2 00
Richmont st. Ch., estate of John H. Mason, \$112 50; others, \$30	142 50	Syracuse, N. Y., 1st Pres. Ch. for Wabash Coll.,	66 00
Central Ch.,	60 00	Tewksbury, Mass., to const. Dea James Bailey, L. M.,	30 00
High st. Ch.,	44 63	Thompson, Ct., Wm. H. Mason, Esq. to const. himself, L. M., \$30; individuals, in part to const. their Pastor, L. M., \$11 25, ..	41 25
Randolph East, Mass., in part to const. Dea Lewis Whitcomb, L. M.,	24 80	Topsfield, Mass.,	14 00
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Ridgefield, Ct., collection,	18 00	Torrington, Ct.,	5 69
Rochester, N. Y., 1st Presb. Ch.,	25 00	Troy, N. Y., 2d Pres. Ch., of which \$173 in full of \$400, for the Smalley scholarship in Wabash Coll., and \$100 by Mr. Herington for temporary scholarship in do.,	280 00
Rowley, Mass., Cong. Ch. and Soc., of which \$60 to const. Charles Proctor, M. D. & Joseph Hall, L. M.,	93 00	Utica, N. Y., 1st Pres. Ch., for Wabash Coll.,	116 00
Roxbury, Ct.,	8 00	Upton, Mass.,	30 70
Mass., S. H. W.,	5 00	Uxbridge, Mass., of which \$30 to const. Henry Capron, L. M.,	45 00
Saco, Me., to const. Rev. F. B. Wheeler, L. M.,	35 00	Vergennes, Vt., Miss A. E. F. Smith,	20 00
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" Mass., Crombie st. Ch. and Soc.,	32 00	Warren, Ct., in full to const. Rev. M. W. Wakeman, L. M.,	15 00
Saybrook, Ct., 1st Ch. collection,	23 00	Warren, Mass.,	16 00
Bal. to const. Ozias K. Kirtland, L. M.,	7 00	Washington, Ct.,	20 33
Sharon, Ct.,	6 00	Waterbury, Ct., 1st Ch.,	56 00
Sheffield, Mass., in part to const. Rev. G. F. Hill, L. M.,	18 00	" 2d Ch.,	24 00
Shirley, Mass.,	2 00	Watertown, Mass.,	20 00
Shrewsbury, Mass.,	26 00	Westboro, Mass., Evang. Cong. Ch.	75 50
Scotland, Ct., in part to const. Rev. T. Tallman, L. M.,	15 00	West Boylston, Ch. and Society,	25 30
Somers, Ct., for Iowa Coll.,	31 00	West Brookfield, Mass.,	11 00
South Abington, Mass.,	31 00	Westbrook, Ct.,	6 00
Southampton, Mass., (bal.),	2 00	Westfield, Mass., 1st Ch.,	28 00
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Southbury, Ct., 1st Eccl. Soc., in part to const., Rev. Jason Atwater, L. M.,	12 63	West Newbury, Mass., to const. Rev. David Foster, George Hosum, Moses Carr, and Thos. Thurlow, L. M.,	116 95
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South Egremont, Mass., J. Bacon,	1 00	West Winsted,	7 70
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Southold, L. I., a friend, \$5; Ladies of Pres. Ch. to const. Rev. Ephraim Whitaker, L. M., \$30,	35 00	Whitneyville, Ct.,	14 30
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Southington, Ct.,	45 50	Willimantic, Ct., bal. to const. Rev. S. G. Willard, L. M.,	10 25
South Weymouth, 1st Ch.,	14 36	Wilmington, Ct.,	16 61
2d Ch.,	15 00	Winchendon, Ct.,	25 00
Springfield, Mass., South Ch.,	35 00	Windsor, Ct.,	37 00
1st Ch.,	11 42	Winsted, Ct., 1st Ch.,	9 50
Stamford, Ct., 1st Ch.,	53 00	Woburn, Mass., of which \$60 to const. John R. Kimball & Page Eaton, Esqrs., L. M.,	88 19
St. Johnsbury, Vt., E. Fairbanks, \$100; H. Fairbanks, \$100; others \$135, for Wabash Coll.,	335 00	Woodbridge, Ct., \$10 60; Dr. Goodhue, \$1,	11 60
Stockbridge, Mass.,	20 00	Woodbury, Ct., North Ch., bal.,	10 00
		Worcester, Mass., Union Ch. & Soc. \$33; I. Washburn, \$100,	183 00
		D. Whitcomb, to const. himself and Ellen M. Whitcomb, L. M.,	75 00
			24,687 31

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